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## EC urges peace in Lebanon, Gulf

LUXEMBOURG (R) — The European Community (EC) expressed concern Monday about the situation in Lebanon and in the Gulf area and called on all parties to facilitate the process of restoring peace in the Middle East. Its foreign ministers, in Luxembourg for a two-day meeting, said in a statement the process of restoring the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon had been seriously compromised by recent events. The statement was apparently referring to recurring and increasingly bloody violence in areas of southern Lebanon being evacuated by Israeli troops and others under the nominal control of the Lebanese government. The ministers said appropriate security arrangements should be reached between the Israeli and Lebanese governments. On the Gulf war, the ministers called on Iran and Iraq to refrain from bombing civilian targets and condemned the use of chemical weapons.

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## Abba Eban to visit Egypt

TEL AVIV (AP) — Abba Eban, head of the Israeli parliament's foreign affairs and security committee, said Monday he would go to Egypt soon and added that he viewed the invitation as a further thawing of ties between the two countries. "There is a certain thawing after for a long time there was a complete disruption, there were no ties," said the former foreign minister who is a senior member of Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party. He did not specify the exact date of the visit in his comments to reporters. In recent months Egypt has invited several Israeli officials to visit, including minister-without-portfolio Ezer Weizman who went to Cairo earlier this month as Mr. Peres' envoy in order to pave the way for a summit meeting between President Hosni Mubarak and the Israeli premier. The meeting is expected to take place next month.

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## Tindemans due in Amman today

AMMAN (Petra) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans is due here Tuesday on a two-day visit to Jordan. He will meet with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and other senior officials to discuss Jordanian-Belgian relations and international affairs of common concern.

## MEA raises air fares

BEIRUT (Petra) — The Lebanese national carrier, the Middle East Airlines (MEA), has decided to increase fare charges on all its flights by 16 per cent. It also decided to increase the fare flights to Jordan and the Gulf region by an additional 15 per cent because its planes will be avoiding flights over the Bekaa region which is regarded as "dangerous military zone." The measure takes immediate effect.

## Luce arrives in Khartoum

KHARTOUM (R) — British Junior Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce arrived here Monday for talks with Sudan's military leaders, British embassy sources said. They said Mr. Luce, the first Western official to visit Sudan since a military coup removed President Jaafar Numeiri from power on April 6, would discuss Anglo-Sudanese relations and assess developments in Sudan first hand. (Sudan to try Numeiri, page 2). Mr. Luce, who has special responsibility for the Middle East, is on a six-day African tour that will also take him to Egypt and Tunisia.

## Leftists claim 3 blasts in Germany

COLOGNE (R) — Three bombs extensively damaged office buildings in Cologne and Dusseldorf Monday and a left-wing group called the Revolutionary Cells said it had planted them in protest against this week's seven-nation summit in Bonn. No one was injured by the early morning explosions, which occurred within a few minutes of each other at offices belonging to West Germany's biggest bank, the Deutsche Bank, the chemical giant Hoechst and the Metal Industry Employers' Association, police said. A spokesman for a Cologne newspaper, the Tageszeitung, said the responsibility claim was made in a letter sent to the paper and signed by the Revolutionary Cells.

## Kidnapped Lebanese agency chief freed

BEIRUT (R) — Rafiq Shihab, director of Lebanon's National News Agency, was released unharmed Monday after being kidnapped on Saturday in mostly Christian east Beirut, Beirut Radio said. Mr. Shihab, a 38-year-old Christian, disappeared with his bodyguard after leaving his home in a Christian village north of Beirut for an eastern suburb of the capital. Beirut Radio said his release had been secured after "high-level official and party contacts." It did not identify his abductors and gave no other details. Mr. Shihab is a close associate of President Amin Gemayel.

## INSIDE

- \* Polisario rebels master technique for survival in desert warfare, page 2
- \* Celebrations begin to commemorate Yarmouk Battle, page 3
- \* Amman conference makes the best of history to promote Arab-Turkish understanding, page 4
- \* McEnroe wins WCT title, page 6
- \* Mitterand insists on trade talks tied to monetary reform, page 7
- \* Gunmen rob \$50 million from Wells Fargo vault, page 8

# Rifai government wins vote of confidence

Premier reiterates commitment to Feb. 11 accord, pledges efforts towards achieving national goals

By Salameh B. Ne'mait, Sa'ad G. Hattar and Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — The new government of Zaid Rifai Monday won a vote of confidence from the Lower House of Parliament after speeches characterised by cautious praise and criticism of the new premier's policy outlined in his statement to the House two weeks ago.

The vote was 48 in favour and six against in the 60-member house. Six members were absent. Delivering a speech after hearing comments from about 30 deputies, Mr. Rifai voiced a flexible response to demands made by deputies and pledged full cooperation with the House in solving the various problems facing the Kingdom.

Responding to a call by Deputy Riyad Nawayseh to abolish the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a formula for common political action, Mr. Rifai reiterated the Kingdom's commitment to the accord saying it was the outcome of Arab consensus.

"The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a great achievement that defined the relationship and joint responsibility of Jordan and the PLO," the prime minister said. "Our peace efforts are not a Jordanian-Palestinian policy alone but a policy that emanated from Arab consensus reached in Fez." Mr. Rifai said in a reference to the 1982 Arab summit resolutions adopted at Fez, Morocco. He said Jordan's policy aimed at restoring the occupied territories has not changed. "We aim at the participation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in an international conference to be attended by all parties involved in the conflict."

"Separate negotiations do not

exist in the policy of His Majesty King Hussein and his government," the prime minister said referring to Mr. Nawayseh's speech.

Tackling other issues raised by deputies, Mr. Rifai said the government "will not resort to martial laws but in extreme necessities and in issues touching the country's security and our struggle with the enemy."

On the citizens' freedom, Mr. Rifai stressed that "it is the citizen's right to live free... away from fear and worry. He is free in his opinion, free in his belief and work as long as it is a responsible freedom that serves the interests of the country and fellow citizens."

He said the citizens have the right to obtaining and renewing passports. "It is his legitimate right as his right to a birth certificate," he said.

Deputies had criticised the government for imposing restrictions on issuing and renewing passports as well as confiscating passports of citizens.

Responding to calls for a general amnesty, Mr. Rifai said all those detained in Jordanian prisons were "accused of committing crimes and are under investigation." He added that among those were "murderers, col-

laborators with the enemy, spies, thieves and groups who were arrested for reasons known to you." The King had issued directives to study their situation, he added.

The prime minister told the House that his government will not resort to issuing provisional laws during parliament's recess, so as to give the House the chance to debate these laws. He said the current extraordinary session of the House will be extended so as to give the House more time to tackle pressing issues.

On the situation in the occupied territories, Mr. Rifai said his government intended to draw out a development plan which will be presented to parliament for discussion.

He said the government "will reconsider travel procedures to the occupied West Bank to facilitate travel, after taking security issues into consideration."

He said Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed visited the King Hussein Bridge Sunday and studied the situation there. "Since yesterday all instructions have been changed," the prime minister said.

On problems facing Jordanian expatriates, Mr. Rifai said the government will carefully consider complaints from Jordanians



Deputies congratulate Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and his cabinet colleagues after the Lower House of Parliament gave a vote of confidence in the new government Monday (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

abroad regarding their living conditions. Referring to problems facing Jordanians working in Kuwait, the prime minister said "the government sent a delegation to our embassy in Kuwait and the issue was solved."

In his speech, Mr. Rifai also pledged to fight bureaucracy in government departments and to facilitate the citizens' dealings with the government. "We will

concentrate on institutions and not individuals and we will work towards putting the right man in the right place," he said. The prime minister also pledged to improve services in rural areas, develop the agricultural sector, education and work towards achieving food security.

About 30 parliamentarians had delivered speeches in which they responded to the government's policy statement and outlined

their demands from the new government.

The majority of deputies spoke in support of the new government but five others criticised the policy outlined in Mr. Rifai's speech to the House two weeks ago. Following are some of the speeches. (Speeches of deputies not included in today's Jordan Times will be published in tomorrow's issue.)

(Continued on page 3)

## Israelis wind up pullout from Tyre

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Israeli army Monday completed its withdrawal from the Tyre region of South Lebanon, where it had come under relentless attack from resistance fighters, U.N. sources said. A spokesman for the U.N. peacekeeping force in the south told Reuters the Israelis had left all their positions in the area where the U.N. forces operate, except for one overlooking the Qaqaiya bridge over the Litani River, 22 kilometres northeast of the city. U.N. sources in Tyre said Israeli troops abandoned their last positions around the port city at midday (1000 GMT), pulling back to Ras Al Badaya, a coastal village 11 kilometres further south.

Reports conflicted over whether Israeli troops were still manning an intelligence centre at Al Bass, just outside Tyre.

About 125,000 to 150,000 Lebanese and Palestinians lived in the latest area evacuated by Israel. The Israeli army pulled out of

the Sidon area, north of Tyre, on Feb. 16 and last week left the mostly Christian Jezzine area and the Bekaa Valley where it had faced Syrian troops in eastern Lebanon.

Israel said it plans to pull its troops behind the international border by June. Until then, they will remain in a border strip five to eight kilometres deep.

Before Israeli troops withdrew from the Tyre area Monday, Israeli aircraft dropped leaflets warning Tyre's population to stop anti-Israeli attacks.

"We wish to remind you that Israeli forces will deal severely and relentlessly with those who operate against them," Beirut Radio quoted the leaflets as saying.

Timor Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said the Israelis had left strongpoints at Wadi Jilou, Jouaya, Silaa and Mazraat Froun, all inside UNIFIL's area.

(Continued on page 3)

## Allied militias, demanding SLA ouster, halt advance on Jezzine

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and an alliance of mostly Muslim militias Monday halted their advance towards the predominantly Christian town of Jezzine where an Israeli-backed Lebanese militia maintains a garrison.

Jezzine is also packed by thousands of residents from nearby villages who fled their homes in the wake of an offensive launched last Thursday by the PSP and its allies, the newly-formed "Popular Liberation Army," against Falangist forces.

The mostly Christian Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia is pro-Israeli and its commander, Samir Geagea, has declared an open rebellion against the Falange Party leadership of President Amin Gemayel. The "Lebanese Forces" withdrew from its Sidon strongholds last week and some of its fighters are believed to be holed up in Jezzine.

Urgent talks were under way Monday among political and religious leaders in Sidon and Jezzine to persuade the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia to leave village and avert a possible bloodbath, security sources told Reuters.

Jezzine leaders told an envoy of SLA commander Antoine Lahd they wanted his fighters to leave. Sidon leaders told Reuters the PSP and its allies were ready to hold off if the SLA were replaced by army units from eastern Lebanon.

At point of entry how much money he is bringing in and to declare that the funds are private and for personal use only.

Several months ago, a limit of \$2,500 was revised to allow individuals to bring up to \$5,000 into the occupied territories.

Companies and public associations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are still required to obtain permission before they bring in funds.

anon's Bekaa Valley. In Beirut, Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri said in a statement he had agreed with PSP leader Walid Junblatt "not to storm Jezzine or oust its inhabitants" and had ordered Amal to set up checkpoints to prevent any advance on the town.

Jezzine's political leaders, including Jean Aziz, a former presidential candidate, met early Monday in crisis session. They issued a joint statement demanding the immediate withdrawal of the SLA from Kfar Falous and Jezzine to avert an onslaught.

The mainly Christian SLA has kept a garrison of about 200 fighters in Jezzine following the Israeli withdrawal from the Bekaa Valley in east Lebanon last week. Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri have pledged they will spare Jezzine if the SLA withdrew to their main base in Marjayoun, 24 kilometres to the south near the Israeli border.

The mostly Druze PSP militia Sunday swept through the Iklim Al Kharroub region north of Sidon as a coalition of Muslim and leftist forces advanced to Kfar Falous, 10 kilometres east of the city.

Mr. Berri said the attack was aimed not at Christians but at "collaborators with Israel." Hospital and militia sources said 50 people had been killed in the fighting.

Foreign relief workers told

Reuters an estimated 10,000 residents had been displaced from the Sidon area in the last few days. Other estimates have ranged as high as 70,000.

Some 500 cars packed with refugees left Jezzine for Marjayoun, they said.

Lebanon's Information and Acting Interior Minister Joseph Skaf, a Greek Catholic, said he was resigning in protest against "designs of partition and demographic changes." Muslim-leftist forces have overrun several mostly Greek Catholic villages near Sidon.

Military sources told Reuters Israel had given its SLA allies the green light to intervene in fighting between Lebanese factions near Sidon. But they said Israel had also told the SLA it could not count on active assistance from the Israeli army.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Monday Israel would not interfere in the fighting in southern Lebanon.

"Israel's position will remain what the government has decided — to concentrate on one issue only... that is the security of Israel," Mr. Rabin was quoted as saying.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Monday "there are serious problems (in South Lebanon) but it is not in our power to help."

Battle leaves wounds in South Lebanese city, page 2

## Israel eases curbs on transfer of funds to occupied territories

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli occupation authorities have eased currency restrictions on Palestinian returning to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Defence Ministry said Monday.

Starting May 1, there will be no limit on the amount of money a Palestinian is permitted to bring with him into the occupied territories from abroad, as long as it is private money not from "enemy sources," the ministry announced.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has said he wants to improve conditions for Palestinians in the occupied territories. He has said he intends to permit the opening of some Palestinian-run banks and appoint some Palestinian mayors.

The decision announced Monday appears to be an initial step toward relaxing monetary policy in the occupied territories.

A resident who brings more than \$5,000 will be required to tell the Israeli occupation authorities

at point of entry how much money he is bringing in and to declare that the funds are private and for personal use only.

Several months ago, a limit of \$2,500 was revised to allow individuals to bring up to \$5,000 into the occupied territories.

Companies and public associations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are still required to obtain permission before they bring in funds.

Peres visits E. Jerusalem

Mr. Peres Monday pledged to help occupied Jerusalem's Palestinian residents who complained that the Israeli authorities helped them less than the city's Jewish settlers.

In a visit laced with political significance, Mr. Peres became the first Israeli premier to conduct an official tour of the Arab sector of Jerusalem since the Holy City was

occupied and annexed in 1967, said city spokesman Rafi Davara.

The visit could be seen as a gesture intended to improve the political climate when Israel is trying to get Middle East peace talks started on the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Peres said that in the face of both what he described as Arab and Jewish extremism "what we all have to do is to build a middle ground, to speak to one another, because we all bear the responsibility for the well-being of all."

He told about 50 Palestinian schoolteachers and neighbourhood leaders that the government would do all it could to provide equal assistance to Arabs and Jews.

He also agreed to meet a small delegation to discuss problems in greater detail. It was believed the first time that such a meeting was requested.

## Hassan deplors Arab divisions

RIYADH (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Monday that the present Arab situation witnesses "more divisions and loss of greater objectives that are being replaced with narrow regional considerations."

Speaking at the opening session of an Arab Thought Forum (ATF) meeting, the Crown Prince underlined the importance of Arab solidarity in facing external challenges and building a greater Arab World.

The Crown Prince, who is the president of ATF, called for continued responsible dialogue, review and evaluation for consolidating achievements and formulating a future strategy to combat all problems facing the Arab Nation.

The Crown Prince expressed regret over continuing the Iran-Iraq war that "destroys all development projects in both countries and only benefits arms dealers and the enemies of the (Islamic) nation."

He praised Iraq's response to all regional and international peace initiatives.

He said the ATF meeting was only "a step in a long road that should be paved for the march of Arab creative thought leading to the right decision."

The meeting is convened at the headquarters of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bisharah, in a speech to the meeting, said he was confident that the GCC will gain much from the meeting and stressed that the GCC is not only a council for the Gulf countries but for all Arabs and Arab countries.

The ATF was founded in 1981 in Amman with the declared aim of employing all Arab intellectual thought for the service of liberty, development and progress.



He said that the council's experience was "a historical event that has embraced all the elements of change and will eliminate old characters and replace them with new ones."

He called on the ATF to acquaint itself with the GCC as a significant development in the Arab political scene and expressed hope that the ATF will appreciate the critical circumstances that engulf the whole Gulf region, with the Iran-Iraq war spilling beyond all expectations.

Prince Hassan arrived in Riyadh Monday for the meeting of the ATF, organised by the GCC secretariat-general.

He was received on arrival by Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz.

The ATF meeting will review during its two-day meeting the role of the GCC in realising Arab unity as contemplated in a report presented by Mr. Bisharah.

The ATF was founded in 1981 in Amman with the declared aim of employing all Arab intellectual thought for the service of liberty, development and progress.

## Ortega, Gorbachev meet, sign economic aid pact

MOSCOW (AP) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday, and the two expressed support for a negotiated settlement of Central American tensions which they blamed on the United States.

Nicaragua also signed an agreement with the Soviet Union to set up a commission to coordinate joint economic, science and technology programme, the official news agency, TASS said without giving details.

TASS quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying the Soviet Union will aid Nicaragua in "resolving urgent problems of economic development, and political and diplomatic support in its efforts to up-

hold its sovereignty."

There was no mention of military aid.

Mr. Ortega was said by officials in his country to be seeking \$200 million in cash from Moscow to counter U.S. economic sanctions imposed since January 1981. The TASS report did not indicate that any new grants or loans were granted.

The Sandinista government has said the need for aid is now urgent because of expected additional sanctions by the administration of President Ronald Reagan in the wake of U.S. Congress vote to cut aid to anti-Sandinista rebels.

Nicaragua frees 14 Indian prisoners, page 8



## 2 Home - Middle East news

## Battle leaves wounds in South Lebanese city

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Six weeks of fighting has left deep sectarian wounds in this South Lebanon city, threatening a spirit of coexistence which residents say has survived even a decade of civil war.

More than 110 people were killed, 60,000 fled their homes and hundreds of houses were shelled, burned or looted during the fighting. Residents say the losses run deep.

"Muslims and Christians used to live here in peace, but now I'm not so sure they can," said a Sunni Muslim woman whose house was ransacked when Falangist fighters took over the city's eastern suburbs on March 18.

"You can't be neutral any more because it means you will be beaten and beaten again. Either you leave or get a gun and defend yourself," she told Reuters as she inspected the plundered remnants of her collection of Islamic books.

Before Israel withdrew its troops from Sidon on Feb. 16, civic, religious and militia leaders in the mainly Sunni city met frequently, hoping to avert civil strife.

But 400 militiamen of the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" entered the eastern suburbs last month forcing residents out at gun-point.

Opposition fighters quickly retaliated.

Those who tricked back to their homes after the "Lebanese Forces" retreated from Sidon last week were stunned at the destruction and looting of furniture, carpets and valuables.

In the home of a middle-aged dentist, Falangist militiamen had wrecked furniture and spray-painted the name of their leader, Samir Geagea, on almost every wall.

Lebanese who fled the eastern suburbs after the Falangist militia's hasty retreat said they had probably suffered most.

Sidon's parliamentary deputy Nazih Biziuri urged Christians to return and live alongside Muslims. But Christian refugees in the city centre said they would never go back.

"It's finished, we will never go back," said a Christian businessman who stayed in his suburban home until Friday.

He said Sunni militiamen had asked his family to leave for their own safety and had treated them well. A warehouse where his brother had stored goods valued at \$100,000 had been looted after the Lebanese Forces withdrew.

The Christian hill villages of Miyeh and Darb As-Sim at the south eastern edge of Sidon were looted and razed by vengeful Palestinian refugees. The Lebanese Forces had shelled their camps for weeks, killing more than 50 people.

A coalition of opposition militias led by the Sunni Popular Nasserite Organisation now controls Sidon, and 500 fighters from the Shi'ite Muslim Amal Movement gave protection to a dozen nearby Christian villages after disarming them.

Some Sidon Christians, who like their Muslim neighbours, covered behind sandbags in back rooms of their homes during the Lebanese Forces shelling, said they would stay in the city.

"I've helped people of all sects and I operated on some of these men who are now in charge of Sidon. I don't fear them. They respect us," said a Christian doctor.

## Egypt to deport Briton, 2 Maltese involved in Libyan plot to kill Bakouh

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Authorities have ordered the release of a Briton and two Maltese allegedly involved in a Libyan assassination plot after the Egyptian government decided to deport them, a senior prosecutor said Monday.

Ragaa Al Arabi, chief of the State Security Prosecution, told the Associated Press he issued an order Saturday for the release of Anthony Gill, of Colchester, England, and Maltese nationals Romeo Nicholas Schembri and Edgar Bonnici-Cachia. He said they were turned over to police for deportation.

The three men and another Briton, Godfrey Shiner of Warwickshire, England, were arrested last November after allegedly being implicated in a Libyan-inspired plot to kill former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Bakouh, a political refugee in Cairo since 1978.

Shiner was released last February on \$36,000 bail, but had to remain in Cairo pending a decision in the case.

Mr. Arabi said the expulsion of all four men was "a political decision and the prosecution had nothing to do with it." He said he was not aware of the reason for the action.

"It was a matter between the Egyptian and British governments," he said.

A British embassy spokesman said Sunday the Egyptian government had asked the embassy to arrange for departure of the four men. The embassy handles Maltese consular affairs in Cairo.

The embassy spokesman, who under British practice could not be identified, told the AP on Monday that Gill, Schembri and Bonnici-Cachia were still in detention.

"We are cooperating with the Egyptian authorities in arrangements for the men's departure but we cannot say when they will leave," the spokesman said.

The reservations desk at British Airways said Anthony Gill was on the passenger list for Monday's flight 152 to London, scheduled to leave Cairo at 4 p.m. (1400 GMT).

There was no immediate word on travel plans for the two Maltese.

The embassy spokesman said Britain had not made any extradition request.

Gill, 48, Shiner, 47, and the two Maltese were arrested on Nov. 17, one day after Libya's official Tripoli Radio announced that Bakouh had been "liquidated" by a Libyan hit squad in Cairo.

Egyptian authorities said they had thwarted a plot involving Gill, Shiner and the two Maltese to kill Mr. Bakouh before it got off the ground. The government said they were to have been paid \$250,000 for the assassination.

The Egyptians said they tricked the Libyans into believing that Mr. Bakouh was dead by making him pose for a picture showing his face and chest covered with red fluid from a nonexistent bullet wound in his forehead.

## Islamic committee to discuss Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara will chair a meeting in Jeddah on Wednesday of a seven-nation Islamic peace committee seeking an end to the Iran-Iraq war, informed Islamic sources said Monday.

They said the committee would assess the situation on the Gulf war front and prospects of fresh diplomatic moves aimed at ending the four and a half year old conflict.

## Israel gets material from U.K. archives on Taba

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has obtained material from a British archive in an attempt to strengthen its case in a border dispute with Egypt over control of the tiny Red Sea beach at Taba, a senior Israeli official has said.

The official refused to disclose the material or say which archive it had come from.

Israel and Egypt both claim the 700-metre long Sinai desert strip just south of the Israeli port of Eilat.



CABINET AT PARLIAMENT — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and members of his cabinet Monday listen to deputies deliver their speeches at the Lower House of Parliament (Petra photo)

## Tyreans celebrate Israeli pullout

TYRE, Lebanon (AP) — The citizens of Tyre went wild with joy Monday when Israeli troops withdrew from this ancient Phoenician city, the last major Lebanese city they had held since their 1982 invasion.

Thousands of men, women and children danced and sang in the dusty streets. They surged out of their homes when International Red Cross officials confirmed the last Israeli soldier had gone.

They showered each other with rice and rose petals. They hugged and kissed each other, some weeping, some laughing.

Hundreds of people waved red and white Lebanese flags as they thronged through Lebanon's southernmost port. The narrow streets were snarled by a huge traffic jam. Young men and women kissing on trucks and cars blew kisses to the ecstatic crowds.

"Life under the Israelis turned Tyre into a big jail," said one man, tears welling in his dark eyes. "It was a big prison. But now thank God it's over. It's over."

Just before 11 a.m. (0900 GMT), the last Israeli convoy rumbled out of the city. It headed for Jesr Al Hamra 16 kilometres south, where the Israelis dug in on the northern edge of what was expected to be a buffer zone above the border against commando attacks.

Amid the rejoicing at the end of 34 months of Israeli occupation, there was a menacing underlay as militias of the Shi'ite Muslim "Amal" Movement prepared to hunt down those who had collaborated with the Israelis.

"They will be punished, sooner or later, in front of all the people," one man growled. "They betrayed us. They betrayed Lebanon."

Officials estimated that about 50 Tyreans had worked with the Israelis. But 30 were believed to have fled south with the Israelis.

They had seen what happened to those who played the Israelis' game. Scores of suspected collaborators were killed in Sidon, 35 kilometres north of Tyre, after the Israelis pulled out there on Feb. 16.

An 18-year-old girl told reporters: "We've lived in a state of fear while the Israelis were here. We couldn't walk in the street without being afraid."

Tyreans said they had waited in their homes all through Sunday as the Israeli withdrawal accelerated.

From daybreak Monday, they waited for the moment, peeping from behind their curtains until the Israelis vanished from the streets.

They heard several explosions on the outskirts as the Israelis apparently blew up bunkers as they withdrew.

"When we knew they'd gone, really gone, we all ran out," said a woman. "We've had our bowls of rice and flags ready a long time waiting to celebrate this moment."

As Tyreans cheered from balconies and rooftops, the first outsiders to reach the city from across the abandoned Israeli front line along the narrow Litani River to the north were carloads of commandos.

The commandos, who have harassed the Israelis with ambushes and car bombs for months, were welcomed as heroes as they drove in. Soviet-made AK47 assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers poked out of the open windows beside the smiling commandos.

The banners of "Amal" and the "resistance front" appeared all over the city.

## Polisario rebels master technique for survival in desert warfare

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

TIFARITI, Western Sahara — I got used to reaching for a Kalashnikov — to grab hold of the metal butt of my driver's Soviet-made rifle to avoid being thrown from the front seat as the open jeep bumped across the Western Sahara.

During four days of patrol with the Polisario guerrilla army I learned that to improvise was to survive, and saw that 10 years of playing cat and mouse with the Moroccan army has turned desert warfare into a fine art.

The Polisario's army, a 20,000-strong force fighting a war with Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, has mastered the techniques of survival in one of the world's most inhospitable deserts even to the extent of obtaining a relative degree of comfort.

Its main means of transport is the British-made Land Rover, the only vehicle that the Polisario says has successfully stood the test of 10 years of guerrilla warfare.

The desert is crisscrossed with telltale jeep tracks at almost every turn in the rugged terrain which changes with startling rapidity from steep gorges to long flat plains. Intermittently, oasis towns such as Tifariti break the monotony of the dry, parched landscape.

Tifariti, once an eastern outpost of this former Spanish colony close to the Mauritanian border, was captured from the Moroccans by the Polisario in 1979.

The Western Sahara, once a Spanish colony, was ceded by Spain in 1976 to Morocco and Mauritania, and the Polisario Liberation Front promptly declared an independent Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) there. Mauritania withdrew from the conflict in 1979.

Tifariti is deserted today. Most of its buildings were dynamited by the Moroccans as they pulled out. Like all the battlefields of the region, it is littered with the debris of war, strangely preserved by the dry heat.

All that is left standing is the former Spanish police station, a few houses, a burnt-out tank and some gun positions.

We slept one night in the police station, but normally one sleeps in the open in the desert — under thick blankets to keep out the cold and the wind.

Wearing regulation green uniforms and head scarfs, the Polisario soldiers have adapted the nomadic customs of their forefathers to survive in the desert to fight a modern war.

They brew tea over charcoal fires, bake bread in the sand, and eat from communal plates — but they can also shoot a rabbit one-handed with a Kalashnikov and calculate the coordinates for a mortar attack.

They know the desert like the back of their hands. Driving by daylight at speeds of up to 80 kilometres per hour without compass or maps, the six-man patrols can rendezvous with each other with clockwork precision.

Communication is by relay and radio.

The two-thirds of the desert territory controlled by Polisario is divided into military sections. Each time the patrol I travelled with for 1,000 kilometres changed sector, it was picked up by a new escort.

Organisation was put to the test in one lonely spot in the Hamada region when the clutch plate snapped in half.

Within two hours, the patrol was on its way again with a replacement vehicle while a mobile garage had moved in to repair the abandoned jeep.

The soldiers, who are led by officers, live in hidden bases where showers are provided once a week. Many of the base installations are below ground, out of sight from the air.

They seemed to have no problem in maintaining supplies of fuel, food, water and ammunition. Camel meat was a staple, served with rice and pasta.

The Polisario have set up camel breeding farms in their part of the desert and on passing a herd it is possible to obtain camel milk — considered an absolute delicacy.

Wild plants and animals are also eaten. Twigs from the acacia tree, growing along dry river beds, serve as toothbrushes.

The Polisario maintain that despite its harsh desert terrain, the Western Sahara could be turned into a viable self-supporting state.

The north, which is now largely controlled by Morocco, is rich in phosphates with reserves of 10 billion tonnes, sufficient to turn the region into one of the world's major exporters of the mineral.

The Polisario also believe there are good prospects of finding oil in large quantities. The other major commodity is fish which abound in the rich banks off the Sahara.

Contrary to expectation, they say there is also an abundance of water in wells beneath the desert — enough to develop agriculture in several areas.

## Sudan to try Numeiri soon, minister says

MANAMA, Bahrain (Agencies) — A trial is planned for Sudan's deposed President Jaafar Numeiri in response to demands from wide sectors of the Sudanese people, a member of the currently ruling military junta was reported as saying Monday.

Brig. Osman Abdallah Mohamad, newly-appointed defence minister after the April 6 military takeover in Sudan, told the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Itihad "the trial of the deposed president is a popular demand and this demand will be met shortly."

The minister did not clarify whether the trial would be held in absentia or whether the new Khartoum rulers could demand Mr. Numeiri's extradition from Egypt.

The toppled president has been in Egypt where he learnt of the coup on his return trip from a visit to the United States.

Brig. Osman said in the interview, a summary of which was distributed here by the Gulf News Agency, that the new ruling military council has asked Cairo not to allow Numeiri to leave the country. He did not elaborate.

The Sudanese minister was in Abi Dhabi in the course of a tour of the Arab Gulf states with whom the government of Gen. Abdul-Rahman Swareddahab is seeking strong ties.

Sudanese Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafa' Allah has said the southern rebel leader John Garang had softened his anti-government approach and he expected him to talk peace.

Mr. Dafa' Allah told a news conference Garang had cooled down anti-government statements "which means we can reach agreement."

"Garang is a Sudanese patriot who resisted the former regime of (ousted President) Jaafar Numeiri and he will meet with us and take his distinguished part in the country," he said.

Mr. Dafa' Allah said he had not contacted Garang, who lives in Addis Ababa. Garang commands a 15,000-strong rebel army and has rejected peace talk offers from Sudan's new leaders.

The minister said his top priority was to correct Sudan's ailing economy through "self-reliance", employing available resources and cutting government expenses.

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov resumed talks here Monday on the Middle East and bilateral relations, official sources said.

The two leaders Sunday discussed what the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) said were ways of bolstering bilateral relations in all areas.

It quoted Mr. Assad as saying in a banquet speech Sunday night that strategic balance with Israel was one of three basic prerequisites for a just peace in the Middle East, along with an international Middle East conference and implementations of the 1982 Fez Arab summit resolutions.

The summit resolutions, which implicitly recognised Israel's right to exist, called for creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Mr. Assad blamed the United States for the "continued sufferings" of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, saying "U.S. policy, based on strategic alliance with Israel, was responsible for them."

Communication is by relay and radio.

The two-thirds of the desert territory controlled by Polisario is divided into military sections. Each time the patrol I travelled with for 1,000 kilometres changed sector, it was picked up by a new escort.

Organisation was put to the test in one lonely spot in the Hamada region when the clutch plate snapped in half.

Within two hours, the patrol was on its way again with a replacement vehicle while a mobile garage had moved in to repair the abandoned jeep.

The soldiers, who are led by officers, live in hidden bases where showers are provided once a week. Many of the base installations are below ground, out of sight from the air.

They seemed to have no problem in maintaining supplies of fuel, food, water and ammunition. Camel meat was a staple, served with rice and pasta.

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The north, which is now largely controlled by Morocco, is rich in phosphates with reserves of 10 billion tonnes, sufficient to turn the region into one of the world's major exporters of the mineral.

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## TV &amp; RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel. 77111-19

MAIN CHANNEL  
17:00 ..... Koman  
17:10 ..... Cartoons  
17:35 ..... Children programmes  
18:05 ..... Documentary  
18:35 ..... Cover Sports  
19:00 ..... Local Programme  
19:20 ..... Programme Review  
19:35 ..... News Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:35 ..... Arabic Show  
21:35 ..... Programmes Review  
21:50 ..... Cinema 1985  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL  
17:30 German Programme for Children  
18:10 ..... Mollere - Eps. 2  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Tripper's Day  
21:10 ..... The last place on Earth  
21:20 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Feature Film: Margin for Murder

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz. AM & 99 KHz. FM  
& partly on 95.6 KHz. SW  
77411-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News Desk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
11:00 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:15 ..... Country Music  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Science Report  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:30 ..... News Summary  
18:35 ..... Top Twenty  
19:00 ..... Newsdesk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
21:55 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
23:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
23:57 ..... News Headlines  
14:00 ..... Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 The Classical  
Guitar 07:45 Financial News 07:55  
Reflections 08:00 World News 08:09 24  
Hours: News Summary 08:30 New Ideas  
08:40 Book Choice 08:45 The World  
Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Rock  
Salad 10:00 World News 10:09 24  
Hours: News Summary 10:30 Computer  
World 10:45 Newsdesk U.K. 11:00 World  
News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Six of  
Old Age 11:30 Sacred Symphonies  
12:00 World News 12:09 British Press  
Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30  
Financial News 12:40 Look Ahead  
12:45 What's New 13:00 News Summary  
followed by Discovery 13:30 Passing  
Time 14:00 World News 14:09 News  
about Britain 14:15 Waveguide 14:25  
A Letter from Scotland 14:30 Sports  
International 15:00 World News 15:15  
A Word in Edgeways 15:45 Sports  
Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24  
Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network  
UK 16:45 Recording of the Week 17:00  
Outlook 17:45 Shakespeare and Music  
18:00 Radio Newsdesk 18:15 A Jolly  
Good Show 18:40 World News 19:00  
Commemorative 19:15 On the Road  
The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09  
A Letter from Scotland 20:40 Scotland  
This Week 20:45 Sports Round-up  
21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Nature  
Notebook 21:40 The Farming World 22:00  
Outlook: News Summary 22:30 Stock  
Market Report 22:45 That's Trid 23:00  
World News 23:09 24 Hours: News  
Summary 23:30 A Word in Edgeways  
23:40 News Summary: Waveguide 08:10  
Book Choice 08:15 International Soccer  
Special 01:00 World News: The World  
Today 01:25 A Letter from Scotland  
01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections  
01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World  
News 02:09 Commemorative 02:15 Romantic  
Piano 02:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA  
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 17740,  
11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA  
Morning 08:30 News 08:30 Newsline  
08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10  
Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News  
Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline  
10:30 Music USA 10:40 News 10:50  
Focus 10:50 Special English News &  
Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline  
20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10  
Focus 21:30 Special English News &  
Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline  
22:30 Music USA 23:00 News &  
Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00  
News 00:10 On the Road

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS  
\* An art exhibition by Mukarram Al  
Rifai at the Spanish Cultural Centre.

\* An exhibition of pottery by Jim  
Mason, Yarmouk University daily from  
12:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the Amra  
Hotel.

\* An exhibition of paintings by Gulen  
Sleem at Petra Bank Gallery.

\* An exhibition of paintings by Le-  
banese artists Hali Alout and Mahmoud  
Safa at the Alia Art Gallery.

\* Exhibition of British books and pho-  
tographs at Amra Hotel.

CULTURAL WEEK  
\* Egyptian Cultural Week (art ex-  
hibition, book exhibition, poetry recitals,  
puppet show, folkloric show) at the  
Royal Cultural Centre.

LECTURE  
\* Dr. Nicholas Toth will lecture on the  
current state European and African ear-  
liest man at 6:30 p.m. at the American  
Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR)

VIDEO  
\* "Paris Chansons" at 4:00 p.m. at the  
French Cultural Centre.

MUSEUMS  
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes  
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th  
centuries). The Roman Theatre,  
Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5  
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 661760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an  
excellent collection of the antiquities of  
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).  
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.  
4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):  
Collection of military memorabilia dat-  
ing from the Arab Revolt of 1916.  
Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9  
a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel.  
664240.

PRAYER TIMES  
04:22 ..... Fajr  
05:30 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
12:54 ..... Dhuhr  
14:14 ..... Asr  
19:17 ..... Maghrib  
20:45 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia in-  
formation department at the Queen Alia  
International Airport tel. (08) 53200-3,  
where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS  
10:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Dubai (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:55 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Dubai, Bahrain (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Muscat, Doha (RJ)  
11:20 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
11:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:35 ..... Doha, Riyadh (SV)  
11:45 ..... Singapore, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
11:50 ..... Laraca, Damascus (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Moscow (SU)  
12:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
12:45 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
12:50 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
13:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)  
19:45 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ)  
20:45 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Zurich, Laraca (SR)  
21:20 ..... Athens (OA)  
21:30 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
02:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES:  
08:00 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
12:50 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Riyadh, Doha (SV)  
13:15 ..... Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)  
13:20 ..... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Bahrain (GF)  
14:30 ..... Moscow (SU)  
14:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
15:15 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
15:20 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
22:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
23:



Self in 1980

# Home news

## Deputies openly air their diverse opinions....

(Continued from page 1)



Riyadh Nawayseh

Deputy Riyadh Nawayseh (Karak) heavily criticised the government's policy statement and said he would vote against confidence in it. "After a critical study of the government's policy statement and its principles and objectives... I withhold my vote of confidence from the government," Dr. Nawayseh said after his speech to the House Monday.

Dr. Nawayseh had cited four areas where he indicated disagreement with the government: Work and aims of the various ministries, political outlook of the government, its economic policy and its "obsession with security."

On the work and aims of ministries, Dr. Nawayseh criticised the policy statement in a number of areas: Agriculture, mineral and oil wealth, population distribution, local governments, labour, health, education, culture and information.

He faulted the government for not mentioning animal wealth and the "large areas of arable land that are leased to farmers and whose fate is not known yet." He criticised the multiplicity of bodies working in the agricultural sector "without coordination" and the way the government is planning to tackle the marketing of products, as well as the "temporary law" of the Jordan Valley Authority.

"The present forms for marketing, with which the government wants to continue, land division and the best use of desert land are all important problems that the government has to tackle," he said.

Dr. Nawayseh said "rather than control the population distribution, the government should actually redistribute the population and tackle unemployment problems in certain areas." He added that Jordan's development plans should emphasise on introducing "qualitative changes" in the citizens rather than dwell on building factories or encouraging investment. He called for amending the Municipalities Law of 1955 so that it can cater for advancing the concept of local governments, and to modernise the Labour Law in order to involve labourers in the modernisation process.

On Health, the Karak deputy called for modernising and spreading health services to all parts of the Kingdom, saying that it was not enough for the government to speak of such tendency only when the previous cabinet had promised to establish a "health insurance foundation" in the country and had actually taken measures to realise a comprehensive health scheme for all citizens.

Dr. Nawayseh said the new government had failed to defuse the "iron triangle," possibly the most dangerous pocket of occupied Lebanon.

Citrus groves provided cover for ambushes and bombs and there were nightly rocket attacks on Israeli positions. Eventually, the Israelis barricaded themselves behind earth ramparts, venturing out into the villages only in force to search for guerrillas and weapons.

In announcing the Tyre pullback, the Israeli military spokesman's office issued a statement saying: "This operation is in the framework of the government decision on the redeployment to secure the northern border."

The spokesman said Israeli troops would remain in a "security" zone five to eight kilometres deep "until the redeployment is completed."

For the most part, this "security" zone where Israeli troops are now deployed brings them back to the situation that existed before the 1982 invasion. The zone covers the border enclave that Israel helped its allies stake out after the first Israeli invasion in 1978.

Israel Radio said Monday the Amal militia had agreed to help United Nations peace-keeping troops north of the Israeli border to prevent commandos from making attacks on Israel.

A U.N. spokesman denied that any formal agreement had been reached, but noted that Amal had repeatedly said it did not want to give Israeli troops an opportunity to return to Lebanon.

the "basic objectives" of its educational policies "which should be based on the principles of Arab unity, liberation and social justice with deep roots in our Arab and Islamic culture and ideals". He called for reviewing the Mu'ta University Law so that both sexes can study there and all courses be offered, restricting military studies to certain colleges.

Dr. Nawayseh criticised the PLO-Jordan accord of Feb. 11, saying that the "land for peace" formula contradicts with the 1965 objectives of the PLO. "There is no alternative to going back to the original objectives of liberating occupied Palestine," he said.

"Successive Jordanian governments have all accepted U.N. Resolution 242, upon which the Feb. 11 accord is based. What have we so far achieved from it?" He said the PLO-Jordan accord gave a "subjective" meaning to Palestinian self-determination and left the solution to "what is called the refugee problem" to

eminent policy would lead to unrealistic expectations about recovery, and that any new legislation would only benefit capital investment at the expense of the ordinary citizen.

Dr. Nawayseh called for lifting martial law and for new legislation to protect civil liberties, accusing the government of "hiding behind a modernisation of security organisations programme in order to justify whatever measures" that might be taken at a later stage. He called for amending the country's election laws and demand that the next general election be held according to the constitution.

"After this analytical study of the government's policy statement and diagnosis of its outlook and objectives... I withhold my vote of confidence from the government," Dr. Nawayseh concluded.

### Mar'ouf Rabba

Deputy Mar'ouf Rabba (Jenin), citing examples of "exploitation and dominance," defended the

of West Bank citizens as follows: — Facilitating procedures of transport from and to the West Bank, relaxing restrictions, and making arrangements to facilitate travel permits procedures for summer.

— Issuing salaries to all employees who were appointed after 1967 similar to pre-1967 employees who receive two salaries while the two categories perform the same duty.

— Suspending the utilisation of steadfastness funds in ways adopted after 1967 until now and reorganising the spending of these funds in a fair way.

— Securing Arab and international loans to West Bank inhabitants, through mortgaging real estates in the West Bank, and setting up a financial institution for this purpose. This, Mr. Rabba said, is to make up for the crisis resulting from closure of banks in the West Bank since 1967 and "this has its reflections on the various economic activities." Mr. Rabba concluded by granting his vote of confidence.

### Abdullah Akaleh

Deputy Abdullah Al Akaleh (Tafilah) said that he hails the new cabinet's decision to provide citizens with a decent life and to give them freedom to express their feelings. "Thus, we call on the new cabinet not to try any human being because he believes in a certain principle or conviction unless their beliefs threaten the country's security." He also called for a general amnesty and the release of detainees.

Dr. Akaleh emphasised the importance of supporting Jordanian students abroad who, he said, face difficult psychological adjustments. "Our students outside the country are being brainwashed and they are driven to adopt foreign ideological concepts which are distant to our Islamic faith."

In his speech, Dr. Akaleh expressed support for the People's Army project and underlined three elements as essential to build "unconquerable" army: faith, strong and well trained soldiers in addition to effective and modern weapons.

Dr. Akaleh called for a development and reform of administrative, especially among governmental institutions.

Dr. Akaleh denounced Arab moves towards peacefully settling the Palestinian question through direct negotiations with Israel since he said Israel does not respond to anything except the "voice of weapons." He said: "We must deal with the Jews in a way they understand and that is war. We have seen that our calls for peace have been in vain so what we are waiting for."

Dr. Akaleh also called on the government to prohibit usury and to ban alcoholic drinks.

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is still serving alcohol on board its flights in spite of the repeated calls for a ban since alcohol is forbidden under the Islamic religion.

"Finally, I withhold my vote of confidence in the government since I do not see any prospects for implementing Islamic laws. However, I sincerely hope that the new government will interpret its cabinet statement into solid action," concluded Dr. Akaleh.

### Ribhi Mustapha

Deputy Ribhi Mustapha (Tulkarem) in his speech requested procedures to facilitate the movement of West Bank citizens to the East Bank of Jordan.

He pointed out that other means and alternatives to support West Bank citizens should be found in order to make up for the lack of Arab support. Mr. Mustapha added that this lack of support has resulted in increasing emigration of Arab citizens from the occupied territories as well as increasing numbers of unemployed Arabs in the West Bank.

(Continued on page 5)

## Bulgaria supports call for international conference on Mideast, official says

By Olga Mikhalev  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev announced here Monday that Bulgaria has a very clear stand towards the Middle East problem. Bulgaria calls for the complete liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel during and after 1967, including east Jerusalem, he said.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Ganev said that Bulgaria supports the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their own land in order to ensure peace in the area.

"Holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is an essential step to achieve peace in the Middle East," Mr. Ganev added.

The Bulgarian deputy foreign minister left Amman Monday afternoon after a three-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with several Jordanian officials.

Mr. Ganev met with Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Foreign Ministry Secretary Saleh Al Zoubi for discussions on bilateral relations between Bulgaria and Jordan and means to strengthen and develop these relations.

Mr. Ganev explained that sev-

eral regional and international issues such as, world peace, disarmament and the danger of a nuclear holocaust were among the various issues discussed with Jordanian officials.

### Bilateral cooperation

"In order to further develop economic cooperation between the two countries, discussed with the Jordanian government the possibility of conducting long-term studies for technical and economic projects to be implemented in Jordan," he said.

Mr. Ganev added that the volume of trade exchange between the two countries is around \$30 million a year. Moreover, he continued, Bulgaria is implementing many engineering and electrical projects and is conducting several geological researches looking for ground water in Jordan.

Jordan imports fresh lamb, porcelain, machinery, electrical equipment and other products from Bulgaria whilst Bulgaria imports large quantities of phosphates, fertilisers, nitrogen and other goods from Jordan.

As for cultural cooperation, Mr. Ganev explained that at present there are around 400 Jordanian students studying in different Bulgarian universities and colleges. "We hope," he added, "to increase our cultural cooperation with Jordan, which consequently would increase the number of Jordanian students studying in Bulgaria."

Muslims in Bulgaria  
Answering a question about the



Ivan Ganev

problems facing the Muslim community in Bulgaria, Mr. Ganev explained that the Bulgarian constitution and all the rules and regulations in the country ensure the right of all people, including Muslims, to a respectful life. "The anti-Bulgarian campaign carried out by Turkey is but a justification for Turkey to interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign Bulgarian state and its citizens", he added.

Mr. Ganev went on to say that Bulgaria is an open country and more than seven million foreigners pass through Bulgarian territories every year.

"All Muslims can profess Islam and perform their rites with the same freedom enjoyed by all religions in the country," he said. "All mosques in the country are open and the clergy regularly perform their religious rites and services," he concluded.

## On the sideline of the speeches

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Monday's parliament session, in which Mr. Rifai was given a vote of confidence, was not void of interesting events. Although Jordan Times reporters were for the most part fully absorbed in the speeches presented by the deputies, a few incidents managed to distract their attention for brief periods.

Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayez interrupted Mr. Riyadh Nawayseh's speech by ringing a bell and saying, "You took more than an hour...," but Mr. Nawayseh ignored the interruption and continued for a further six minutes.

Reporters were struggling to obtain copies of the deputies' speeches and two reporters were noticed creeping around the parliament floor trying to get copies after unsuccessful attempts to convince messengers to bring them up to the

tiers. The wives of the prime minister and cabinet members were seated in a balcony from where they could see their spouses. Also attending the session, were journalism students from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

At the beginning of the session Mr. Rifai was seen lighting a cigar approximately 12 centimetres long.

"Mansaf" — the popular Jordanian meal was served during the exactly one-hour lunch break. Large platters were set up in a hall below the parliament floor following which dessert was served. The dessert comprised of oranges, cream caramel and imported apples.

Someone was heard saying "after this mansaf you are going to withhold his vote of confidence in the government." Deputy Laith Shubilat had the loudest and strongest voice amongst the deputies.

Deputy Riyadh Nawayseh drank a glass of water just before he left the forum.

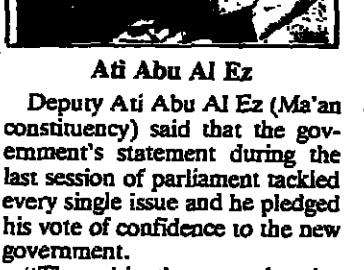
Noise and banging sounds were occasionally heard from outside the session, apparently due to some workers near the parliament who were handling building materials and equipment.

Parliamentary and cabinet members were occasionally seen leaving the session or shifting in their seats to get more comfortable.

Deputy Riaz Batayneh joked about agricultural bureaucrats and said: "Those sitting behind their desks and dealing with agriculture know as much about agriculture as we (the people in the session) know about satellites."

Two deputies were dressed in white, including their shoes; one of them wore a red tie and the other sported a white tie.

Abdullah Klieb spoke for the shortest amount of time and Youssef Al Adem for the longest.



Ati Abu Al Ez

Deputy Ati Abu Al Ez (Ma'an constituency) said that the government's statement during the last session of parliament tackled every single issue and he pledged his vote of confidence to the new government.

"The cabinet's comprehensive statement plainly declared the new government's visions regarding domestic issues, Arab and international fronts," said Mr. Abu Al Ez.

He, however, made several suggestions regarding agriculture, housing, grazing land and other issues. Mr. Abu Al Ez also called for training conscripts from the southern part of the Kingdom in the training centre at Ma'an instead of bringing them to the capital for training.

## Israelis wind up pullout

(Continued from page 1)

Villagers in the UNIFIL area had assured the U.N. force that they would cooperate fully in keeping the peace in newly-liberated territory, he added.

In a message over Beirut Radio, Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri Sunday told fighters in his Amal militia to avoid armed appearances in the Tyre area and to cooperate with UNIFIL.

After the Israelis withdrew, Lebanese army units and Amal militiamen entered Tyre to a rapturous welcome from its inhabitants, celebrating the end of almost three years of occupation, the radio said (See page 2).

Tyre was occupied on the first day of the June 6, 1982, Israeli invasion in an attack from land and sea. For months, it was regarded by the Israelis as a safe haven and used as a staging post and headquarters. But as the Lebanese national resistance movement gained momentum, the town turned a danger spot.

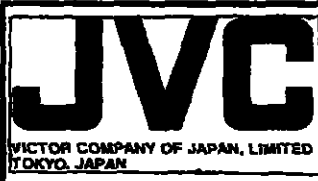
Two explosions in the city claimed a total of 104 Israeli lives, more than 15 per cent of Israel's 654 dead in Lebanon.

The first, which the Israelis blamed on a "cooking gas accident," destroyed Israel's military headquarters and killed 75 soldiers on Nov. 11, 1982.

Eleven months later, a suicide truck bomber attacked an Israeli interrogation centre, killing 29 soldiers.

Forty-seven Lebanese and Palestinian detainees were also killed in the explosions.

The area around Tyre was



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# Jordan Times

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## Galloping consumption

NOTING THAT OUR IMPORTS over the last ten years have soared by about 26 per cent annually and that these imports increased tenfold between 1973 and 1983, it has become a paramount concern to formulate a new strategy to lower our import bill.

Previously, the rise in imports was bearable due to the flow of Arab and foreign aid. It was also later tolerated due to the credits which were commercially raised by the government. But, with aid levels declining and with burdening interest due on the repayments of loans, imports should not be allowed to augment.

Reducing our imports is an unavoidable step which must be taken as boosting our exports to close the widening trade gap cannot remedy the situation, due to the limited capacity of exports. Besides, cutting down on our imports will correct the economic structure and will save us the hard currency needed to replenish our depleted financial reserves. Moreover, reducing imports will revitalise productivity in the industrial and agricultural sectors, which are both suffering from heavy and sometimes unfair competition. Also, the taxing system will shift towards income and property instead of relying on a bulk of revenues drawn from weighty customs duties.

Reducing imports, therefore, is the right step and a step which should be taken to correct the many imbalances in the Jordanian economy. Although this seemingly drastic measure would initially "hurt" both traders and consumers, it would in the long-term provide the necessary incentives to boost production and stabilise our finances.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Force makes no peace

U.S. ASSISTANT Secretary of State Richard Murphy has just concluded a tour of the Middle East region, the first after the presidential elections in the United States. The tour is important because it is also the first after Washington's total failure to impose its will on the Arabs through the use of naval force in Lebanon.

Perhaps the envoy's tour comes after Washington has finally realised that the use of force can achieve nothing and that the will of the people is always victorious in the end. What is certain now is that Murphy has heard from all the Arab capitals he visited that the Palestine problem forms the core of the Israeli-Arab conflict and that there can be no just and durable peace unless the rights of the Palestinians are recognised by Washington and Israel.

What the Arabs are now expecting to hear is a clear recognition by Washington of these rights and of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Israelis have always tried to make the world forget the Palestine question by creating troubles here and there in the Middle East, but the Palestinian people have succeeded in thwarting Israel's plans through continuous resistance acts against the enemy.

Unless Murphy and the American administration realise the true situation in the region, and unless they and Israel realise that no peace can be imposed through capitulation, the Middle East will continue to serve as an arena of conflicts that threaten world peace.

#### Al Dustour: Internal strife ruins Lebanon

THERE IS no doubt that Lebanon is now more divided than ever and its people are exposed to danger more than at any time since the start of the civil war more than 10 years ago. It is difficult for us to understand the fratricidal war going on among the various warring groups, but this could be explained once we know that all these factions and groups which claim to be keen on preserving their country's unity and independence are in reality striving to create cantons of their own and are aiming at partitioning their own country.

In the midst of this total confusion in Lebanon it is really hard to predict which force can serve as a unifying element or acting as a common denominator. Is it the government, parliament, the army or the president? Something is quite certain. It is the aim of these groups which is partition that would serve the objectives of the Israeli enemy as partition can offer the Zionist state a security zone along its northern border. It seems that this objective is soon to be achieved.

No doubt, all Lebanese face a grave responsibility and not a single group or leader can shirk it. One also cannot exclude the responsibility of the foreign powers, including Israel, which continue to aggravate the situation by conspiring against Lebanon.

As we watch the developments in Lebanon with great anxiety and fear, we also warn the Arab nation not to allow the matter to aggravate and call for urgent and speedy action to put an end to the tragedy.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Falangists lose grounds

THE FALANGIST militia of Lebanon which rejoiced at the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and tried to strike an alliance with the enemy have now fallen in the trap. These militias have now lost all their gains and positions which were achieved through Israeli support.

The counter offensive of the other warring factions in Sidon was expected and caused an ignominious defeat to the Falangists. But the most important question now is, what will happen after the last battles, now that various communities have been separated into new zones and forced to abandon their lands and homes because of the continued fighting?

We do not believe that the displacement of various communities will resolve Lebanon's problem neither will the subjugation of the country to foreign powers achieve this aim. We are afraid that continued fighting among the warring groups will lead to total confusion that can drive people to forget about reconciliation and about their duty to preserve the independence and unity of Lebanon.

Lebanon now faces the most dangerous moment in its history. It is deeply divided and its people are continuing a fratricidal war and continuing to destroy their own country. The Falangists have lost the battle to their adversaries the Shi'ites, but will these Shi'ites work towards maintaining the unity of Lebanon and will the Syrians help them to do that?

## Amman conference makes the best of history for promoting Arab-Turkish mutual understanding

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — During their four-day meeting here in Amman, participants in the Third Arab-Turkish Relations Conference sought to heal the scores of the past and to open a new chapter in relations between the two nations, based on enhancing cooperation at the political, economic and cultural levels. But questions remained to be answered on how this could be done best and to what extent treatment of this issue can work.

Speaking at the conclusion of the four-day conference, participants called for surpassing the past era of hostile relations resulting from 400 years of Ottoman rule of the Arab countries. From an Arab point of view, which was elaborated in a research on the "image of Turks in the history books prescribed for public education in Jordan," Dr. Ali Mahafazah, president of Mu'ta University, probed into both the negative and positive aspects of the Ottoman Empire.

The negative aspects that have hindered constant promotion of relations between the two sides are due to the fact that Arabs see the Ottoman rule as a regime that isolated Arabs from the outside, and hence created a persistent gap between Arabs and the Western world. Also, Arabs' scientific, cultural and social institutions deteriorated besides the fact that ignorance, poverty and epidemics prevailed in the Arab World. Still, another important aspect was the fact that the central position of Arab cities in the Islamic world was undermined for the first time by the predominance of Istanbul. The research pointed out that Arabic language was overshadowed by Turkish and lost its priority.

Another researcher and participant in the conference said that the 19th century cultural ren-

aissance in the Arab East cultivated national awareness among all Arab intellectuals. Nonetheless, Jamal Pasha's oppressive rule in Syria finally turned Arab opposition into actual revolt seeking political unity and independence for all Arabs under Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali's leadership which was known as the "Great Arab Revolt".

At the closing session, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan expressed optimism that the positive outcome of the conference will help eradicate historical misconceptions and stressed that a more energetic and intellectual dialogue should be carried out.

The Turkish Ambassador to Amman Resat Arim reiterated his country's determination to further strengthen its relations with the Arab World, especially since Turks and Arabs speak the same language and share the same history, culture, and tradition.

Other participants who were interviewed by the Jordan Times elaborated on their own points of view, vis-a-vis the outcome of the conference and methods to be adopted for a better understanding of the Arab-Turkish relation and ways to strengthen it. Dr. Mamdouh Roussan from the History Department at Yarmouk University said: "Political decisions are needed to determine Turkish-Arab relations, as political decisions result in economic, cultural and educational agreements which probably bolster any relations between the Arabs and the Turks. A comprehensive Arab political decision should be taken before any form of strengthening relations is pursued."

Dr. Roussan expressed his concern that the Turkish Republic has now turned to Arab countries because their relations with European countries have failed. Dr. Roussan questioned whether the Turkish attitude towards str-

engthening relations with Arab countries was "a strategy or whether it was new tactic" to win the Arabs to their side.

Dr. Roussan commented that the "Islamic citizens in Turkey have pressured the Turkish decision makers and public opinion regarding the importance of turning to the Arab World, which they say is united by Islam", he added. Discussing Arab-Turkish relations, Dr. Roussan went on to say that "objectivity should dominate the discussions and that the evaluation of relations between both sides should be examined away from the prevailing political conditions which govern the Arab World and the Turkish Republic."

Dr. Roussan called for the reunion of the Arabs before the Arabs think of initiating a unified Arab stand with the Turks. He pointed out that the barometer to govern the success of the Arab-Turkish relations has always been the Turkish attitude towards the Palestinian cause and he added that the Turkish policy vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause has always been "subjective".

### Common interest

Dr. Akmal Addine Ihssan Ugali, director of the Turkish Research Institute for History, Arts and Culture, said that he believes, along with a group of other Turks participating in the conference, that there is a common interest for "improving relations between Turkey and the Arabs". Dr. Ugali blamed "imperialist historians" who he said poisoned the correct historical information in Turkey and the Arab World and he called for an approach to study "our own history by ourselves" in order to make up for the previous distortions of both the images of the Turks and the Arabs.

He stressed that Turkey needs more support from Arab countries in strengthening Arab-Turkish

relations and he called on all Arab historians to make use of the historical documents which are available in Turkey.

He described the relations between the Arabs and the Turks as "improving" and he said that the press comments and articles have become more rational and objective. Dr. Ugali also said that both the Turks and the Arabs lived under the Ottoman empire and that both had experienced the good and the bad sides of this rule.

He emphasised that Jordan should increase its relations with Turkey in the fields of politics, economics, labour and education since there have been many agreements between the two countries, apart from state visits and political visits between the two.

Dr. Ugali voiced his country's full support for the Palestinian cause saying that the Turkish policy always insisted that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination. He expressed his hope in seeing "a united Arab view to improve Arab-Turkish relations and he added that "agreement is the best method of reaching a solution."

President of Bogazici University in Istanbul, Ergin Togrol said that he was "impressed by the large number of highly educated people in Jordan" and he said that "Turkey will have to learn many things from the Jordanian educational experiences".

### 'What is past is past'

Since the main aim of the conference was to promote good relations between the Arabs and the Turks, one has to make things easier and what is past is past, Mr. Togrol emphasised.

Mr. Togrol referred to a personal experience during his childhood and related it to the standing issues between the Arabs and the Turks. He said: "I used to enjoy walking on the railway

track, but I had to always look in front of me or else I would fall. This applies to politics where one should always look ahead."

He expressed his hope in the improvement of Arab-Turkish relations saying that the "time was ripe". Mr. Togrol added that Arabs can achieve cooperation in the fields of education, culture and politics, and that these ties can be as good as the strong trade and economic relations between Turkey and the Arab World.

He added that Turkey's conviction towards political issues in key Middle-Eastern political conflicts is "to obtain peaceful and rightful solutions for all the Middle-East problems".

Mr. Togrol also said that "Arabs and Turks should forget the historical documents and try to improve their relations, especially since Turkey has good ties with European countries, why not have the same relations with the Arab World", he questioned.

Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, participated in the conference and presented a research paper on "Mutual Influences between the Arabs and the Turks in the Development of Religious Architecture from the Samarra period to the Ottomans".

The princess expressed her hope in the outcome of the conference to strengthen Arab-Turkish relations and said that "a subjective approach to the common factors, which were dominant between the Arabs and the Turks for a long period of time should not be erased or neglected".

### Misunderstandings

Princess Wijdan pointed out that the past misunderstandings in Arab-Turkish relations were not deliberate attempts between the two parties, but rather were a "trap into which both countries fell".

She commented that "it is not only political conferences, in

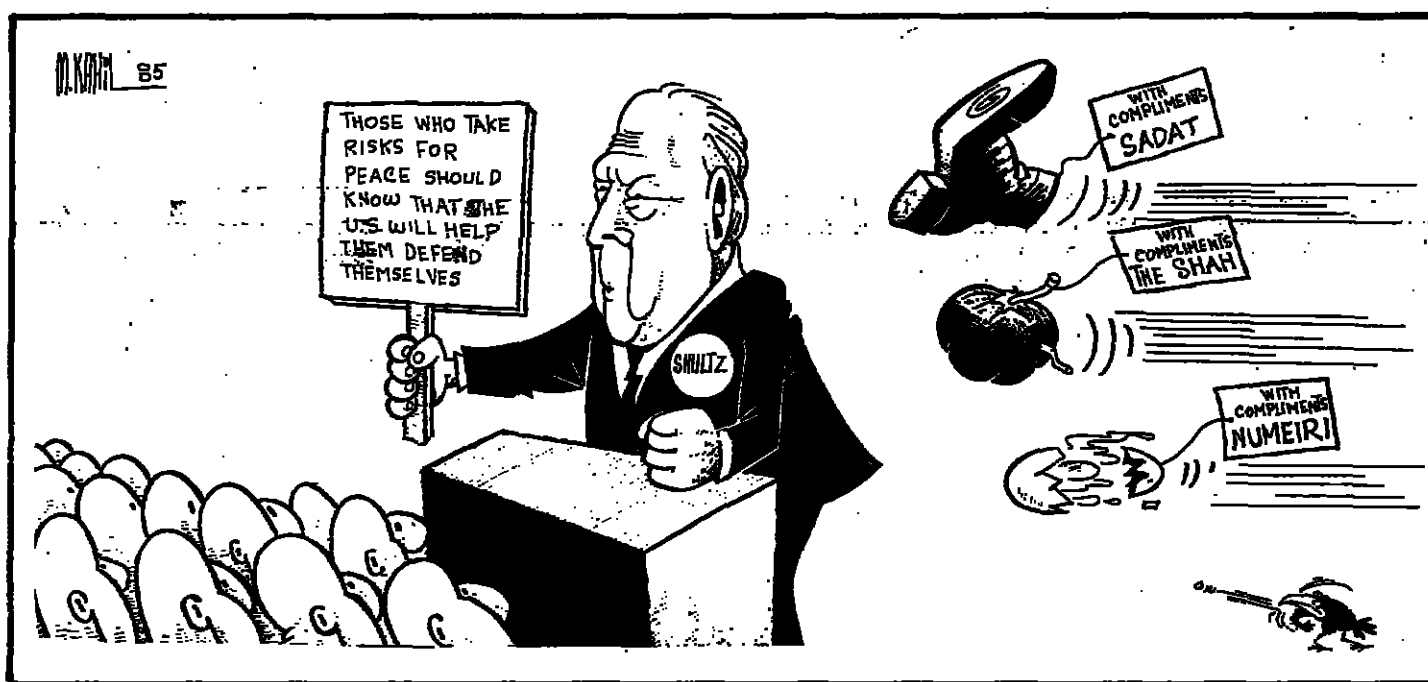
which decision makers participate, that are important but rather conferences such as this one have their value, even if there are no political decisions".

Hacettepe University President Ahmet Yuksek Bozer said that "Turks never blamed the Arab countries in spite of various problems". He added that during his school education he was taught that the Arabs fought against the Turks and that they were assisted by the French and the British. "During war anything can happen, therefore, we have to stop discussing problems and start discussing ways to promote our relations", Dr. Bozer added. "We are all Muslim brothers who share the same heritage, culture, language and education and it is high time for us to start doing what we recommend and not just talking", he said.

Dr. Bozer also said "we have to be very realistic in approaching all our problems because if we agree, the agreement will be for the sake of both the Arabs and the Turks", he concluded.

Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Resat Arim said that Arabs and Turks understand each other well because of the cultural, religious and heritage backgrounds linking both sides. He stressed that the intellectual and scientific atmosphere of the conference resulted in an open, subjective and scientific dialogue between the participants who discussed Arab-Turkish relations and ways to promote them.

He mentioned that the Turkish government is reviewing all possible ways to further its relations with the Arabs and he described the response as "extremely positive", especially since our basic closeness with the Arabs is our common culture. The ambassador also voiced his country's support for the Palestinian cause and he added that Turkey has always supported the Palestinians in all international talks on the issue.



## U.S. fears Europe is drifting away

By Rodney Pinder  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Western Europe relationship is troubled by undercurrents that could threaten the alliance by the year 2000, many U.S. foreign policy experts and academics say.

They fear the transatlantic partners are drifting apart as U.S. fascination grows with the industrially dynamic Pacific basin and frustration builds over Europe's preoccupation with regional concerns and its economic sluggishness.

Some say the alliance, bulwark of Western security since World War II, has been overtaken by a rapidly changing world and must adapt or, like the old soldier of legend, fade away.

"The transatlantic relationship is in for some rough sailing as the century closes," former Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said in an interview prior to President Reagan's trip to Bonn for the May 2-4 summit of the seven major Western industrial nations and subsequent state visits to West Germany, Spain and Portugal.

"You may get a situation in which it doesn't disappear but the blood goes out of its veins and arteries and it's a sort of old and crotchety relationship."

Conservative intellectual Irving Kristol said: "People used to talk about little England — now it's little Western Europe."

"The United States is a global power and intends to remain so," Mr. Kristol said. "We cannot help getting involved where the Russians are involved and Western Europe is always telling us it's not really important, only Europe matters. It's rather irritating. Questioning of NATO is beginning to bubble up."

The future of U.S.-Western Europe relations has become a

fashionable topic in Washington. Pleaded that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) avoided a crisis over the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, the Reagan administration publicly says the relationship rarely has been healthier.

Most private analysts agree in the short term but say an array of new and old threats is converging rapidly.

One of the first to ring alarm bells was Mr. Eagleburger, number three in the State Department until he resigned last year. His widely-shared worry list included: The rise of a new generation with no direct experience of the wartime traumas that forged transatlantic links; The global U.S. role compared with Europe's regional concerns; Increasing differences in the perception of the Soviet "threat" and how to deal with it.

Mr. Eagleburger also cited European reluctance to trust U.S. leadership, trade differences and the increasing American interest in the Pacific.

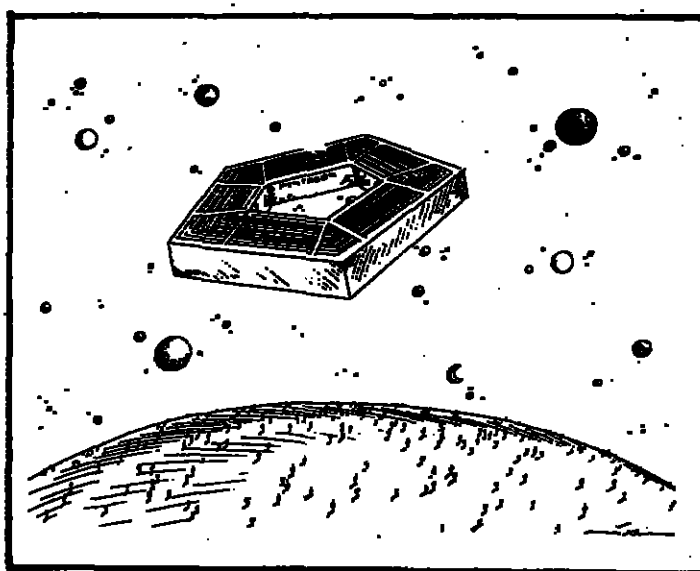
A long-field feeling that Europe contributes too little to its own defence continues to gnaw at Americans, particularly as Western Europe threw off its post-war rags long ago and rivals the United States in riches.

Many Americans grumble that all they seem to hear from Europe, snuggled under the U.S. security umbrella, is criticism of U.S. world policies.

Mr. Kristol said NATO could be ruined if the United States intervened in Central America and Europe withheld support.

"The United States is not going to remain committed to the defence of Western Europe if Western Europe is not equally committed to the defence of America's interests," he said.

Analysis say there is a growing



feeling Europe could at least handle its own conventional defence and allow many of the 300,000 U.S. troops there to come home.

Such dependency appears demeaning to a new breed of self-reliant and increasingly influential American conservative.

"It's an unhealthy long term psychological... relationship," said Bruce Weinrod of the Conservative Heritage Foundation, which has the ear of the Reagan White House. "If it doesn't shift, I can see problems."

Opposition to Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, the "Star Wars" anti-missile programme, poses another problem.

Richard Viguerie, publisher of the monthly Conservative Digest, said many conservatives see "Star Wars" as the wave of the future and warned that the more Europeans oppose it "the tougher it's going to be to feel we should maintain our umbrella (in Europe), with the enormous financial strain."

U.S.-European ties are complex and deep and would never com-

## A role for Europe in Mideast diplomacy?

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — What role should Europe play in the Middle East? In the past the Europeans have been reproached for muddling the waters. But a joint declaration by the European Community (EC) governments might assist the diplomatic feelers being tentatively put out in the Middle East and would boost the renewed U.S. effort to mediate.

In several European capitals, and increasingly in Washington, there is a school of thought that a more active European Community role in the Middle East peace process could be helpful. During the last nine months of American inaction in the Middle East, Europe has been fearful that a vacuum was being created that would eventually suffocate the moderate forces. West Germany is particularly interested in establishing a sort of diplomatic stand-by system, so that if U.S. efforts falter the Europeans will be able to step in and keep the Middle East dialogue alive.

In some years Washington welcomes foreign policy initiatives from its European allies in areas where the United States exerts the principal influence; in other years it resents them. The Reagan administration's present mood seems to be that the Europeans could help at least to create the right climate for initiatives in the Middle East.

That mood should be seen in the context of the long-standing differences over the Middle East that have separated the United States and the Europeans. There is a post war history of misunderstandings and mutual suspicions that pre-dates the United States' failure to back Britain and France during the Suez crisis in 1956.

For years, American policymakers doubted the motives of the British and the French in the Middle East because of their past colonial connections. More recently the U.S. suspicion has been that the Europeans' real concern is to safeguard their oil supplies. Above all, the United States has not forgotten or forgiven the EC's surprise Venice declaration of June 1980, when without warning to the Carter administration, EC countries endorsed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as part of any peace settlement.

Since then, American policy has moved closer to the EC position. And that, together with the realisation that the Lebanon crisis and the Iran-Iraq war are adding a dangerous dimension to the Middle East, has helped convince opi-

nion on both sides of the Atlantic that a new EC intervention might be useful.

It had been intended, in fact, that the EC would issue a new statement on the Middle East at the end of last month, when the 10 heads of government met in Brussels for regular talks. Italy, which currently holds the revolving six-month presidency of the EC Council of Ministers, has been particularly anxious to promote a community initiative on the Middle East. Its own geopolitical position and history make Italy the keenest of the EC countries to become involved in Middle Eastern politics. But in the end, the summit was dominated by debate on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC in 1986.

Yet a common stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict might have evaded the European governments even if they had actively sought one. That is the key reason they are not more involved in the peace process.

Taking the EC member states forward on the issue is a ticklish business. The pro-Israeli sentiments of the Dutch, for example, have to be reconciled with the pro-Arab sentiments of the Greeks; meanwhile, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy each have their own finely nuanced policies on the matter.

Yet the Italians believed they had adequately prepared the ground and hoped they might, in a modest way, repeat the success they enjoyed — when last they had the EC presidency — with the Venice declaration. In a four-month flurry of diplomatic activity, the Italians had consulted all the major players.

Beginning with a December meeting in Tunis between Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman, Mr. Craxi and his able foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, talked to the Jordanians, the Syrians, and the leaders of Egypt and Israel.

The text submitted to the EC leaders welcomed the recent rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO, as well as the Mubarak initiative; its tone was such that it might have been drafted by Secretary of State George Shultz's aides.

The summit rather brusquely rejected the proposed declaration, saying there was no time to agree on its wording and that the Italian presidency should therefore release it in its own name. It seemed the sort of offhandedness that could make greater EC involvement in the Middle East a mixed blessing — International Herald Tribune.



Self in life

# ...from implementing Sharia Law to concern over agriculture, education

(Continued from page 3)



Ismail Hijazi

Deputy Ismail Hijazi (Hebron) praised the government's statement calling for proper and stronger cooperation between the executive and legislative authorities.

He called for more effort and care in agriculture, industry and the exploitation of oil and minerals.

Mr. Hijazi said that he supported the government's pledge to restore Arab solidarity and added that the unity between the West and East Banks of Jordan is a unity which should be preserved through more support for the steadfastness of Arabs under occupation.

Mr. Hijazi expressed his support for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts for a just solution to the Palestinian cause in accordance with the principle of 'land for peace' and guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the return of the occupied city of Jerusalem.

He expressed hope that the government will declare a general amnesty which he said would 'open a new chapter in relations between the government and the people.'

Mr. Hijazi concluded by granting his vote of confidence to Mr. Rifai's government.



Rizq Batayneh

Deputy Rizq Batayneh (Irbid) said that the responsible and mature government which we need is a strong government 'believing in the people and their invincible powers... the people who do not weaken in times of crisis... and who do not bend under pressure... and who do not adopt the methods of promises and hopes.'

He called on the government to curb spending and to keep financial reserves when there is no immediate and urgent need for spending.

Mr. Batayneh reviewed problems facing the agricultural sector, including the absence of research, a lack of awareness campaigns, the abundance of imported pesticides 'which he said have no benefit', the increase in prices of agricultural tools and machines, in addition to the need for more country roads everywhere.

Mr. Batayneh asked the government to pave the way for civil courts to exercise judicial control and supervision over the administrative executive authority away from the use of the 'defence law' which he said has become 'out of date... and which does not conform with the spirit of our times or the needs of development.'

Regarding the government's policy on information, Deputy Batayneh said that any information policy should be faithful and truthful... 'reflecting the image of this country and expressing the hopes and ambitions of our people.' He also called on the government to adhere to the contents of its statement pertaining to this field.

Mr. Batayneh asked the government to declare a general amnesty for all individuals who need

compassion, justice, and reinstating.

Mr. Batayneh concluded his statement by withholding his vote of confidence until he hears the prime minister's reply to the deputies' statements.

Musa Abu Al Ragheb

Deputy Musa Abu Al Ragheb (Balqa Governorate) noted that the government's statement started by emphasising the role of the citizen and calling for increased cooperation between the executive and legislative bodies. He also noted that the statement focused on individual rights and said that satisfying these rights 'constitutes the basis of democracy.'

Referring to the government's statement on national belonging, he said that such an expression needs to be clarified because it has lost its meaning. He added that 'belonging' has become something that citizens are being taught but 'man is a social creature by instinct and belonging depends on giving... and as much a nation gives its sons, it yields'.

He praised the government's efforts in the economic and transport fields and its continued endeavours to revitalise both sectors. Regarding large industries, such as potash, fertilisers, glass and wood, he said that these industries were expected to complement the treasury but instead became a burden on the government and the people.

Mr. Abu Al Ragheb said that last year the potash company lost JD 13 million and the fertiliser company lost JD seven million and he called for a special committee to investigate these companies and to suggest proper solutions to their problems.

He also asked the government to support local Jordanian contractors who he said are now on an unequal footing with foreign contractors.

Mr. Abu Al Ragheb praised the government's pledge to review education curricula, systems, methods and exams and especially the government's pledge to review the secondary school entry examination.

He also called for a better information policy, both locally and abroad.

Mr. Abu Al Ragheb said that one of the greatest challenges to developing countries is the economic challenge and he called for a stronger Jordanian economy within joint Arab action and away from foreign control.

He called for the reconstruction of Arab solidarity against all dangers and threats to the Arab Nation's interests. Mr. Abu Al Ragheb concluded by granting his vote of confidence in the government.

Fayyad Jarrah

Deputy Fayyad Jarrah (Jenin) described the government's policy statement as 'a comprehensive work programme coming at an important time when self-reliance is becoming a priority after the experience of an economic recession which affected Jordan and many other countries.'

Mr. Jarrah emphasised the role of each citizen by stating: 'No government will ever succeed or continue unless it focuses on building the good citizen' and by respecting his views and freedom to express his belonging and faith in his country.' He added that the people need 'psychological security' before food security as it is only through this feeling that a citizen can perform, succeed and show creativity.

Mr. Jarrah expressed hope that the government would specifically intensify its efforts to tackle the following issues:

- Facilitation of crossing to the West Bank 'as our people need to feel secure and should be suppressed and harassed continually by the Israeli occupation forces.'
- Removal of certain complications faced by citizens when contacting Jordanian embassies abroad, especially in Kuwait as complaints are being received of unacceptable treatment in that country.
- Strengthening the implementation of all measures to insure a higher standard for the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Mr. Jarrah complimented the government's decision to establish

a ministry for parliamentary affairs, adding that total coordination is needed between the legislative and executive bodies to ensure the benefits to the country and citizens.

Musa Abu Ghosh

Deputy Musa Abu Ghosh (Ramallah) praised the government's policy statement, especially its belief in the freedom of citizens, but called for a total reassessment of the ways and means which were pursued by successive Jordanian governments to support the steadfastness of the occupied territories.

'We are expected to regain Arab solidarity through patience,' he said. 'And we cannot leave an avenue unexplored until we achieve this,' he continued.

'Until and unless Arab solidarity is completely restored, the Arab Nation will not have its voice heard.'

Dr. Abu Ghosh called for restoring good ties with Syria 'because we believe that normal relations, mutual understanding and solidarity with our Syrian brothers, are in the interest of the two countries and our common objectives.'

Dr. Abu Ghosh said 'he appreciates the government's keenness on joint Arab action within the Arab League, and on maintaining strong ties with the Islamic world, Non-Aligned and Socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, which have always supported Arab issues and positions.' He condemned the U.S. for its policy of 'total support for the Zionist enemy.'

The Ramallah deputy also called on Iran to respond to peace initiatives 'so that all of us can face the common enemy.'

Maher Irsheid

Deputy Maher Faraed Irsheid (Jenin) thanked King Hussein for his confidence in Mr. Rifai and his cabinet colleagues and said that the government's policy statement to parliament had spelled new and comprehensive answers to the problems of the country. The policy statement 'has called for supporting the basic freedoms of the citizen under the rules of law and responsibility,' Mr. Irsheid said.

'And I support the government's financial and economic policy which believes in economic freedoms and private initiatives and the full partnership between the public and private sectors in overcoming our economic difficulties.'

Mr. Irsheid backed the government's pledged efforts to support Jordanian farmers, the transport sector and the independence of the judicial authority as well as cooperation with parliament. He thanked the government for making assistance to the people of the occupied territories one of its top priorities, calling for improving ways to extend this assistance and working towards lifting the Israeli occupation 'through all possible means'.

At the end of his brief speech, Deputy Irsheid gave his vote of confidence to Mr. Rifai's government, wishing it every success in carrying out its tasks.

Miftah Autallah

Deputy Miftah Autallah (Naour area bedouins) said that the government's policy statement constitutes a plan aimed at achieving the 'noble principles and objectives contained in King Hussein's letter to the new government'. But, he referred to the condition of agriculture in Jordan and said he regrets that the Ministry of Agriculture was not doing enough to help farmers through the 'extension service.' The ministry's nurseries fail to supply farmers with saplings needed for their fields though the ministry allocates great amounts of money for such nurseries and their projects, Mr. Autallah said.

He said a review of the condition of farmers in the Jordan Valley would reveal the truth

about the situation there. The Jordan Valley lacks a well-planned and organised marketing policy and lacks markets for consuming its products, and 'what made things worse was the unwise decision to allow West Bank tomatoes and vegetables to be marketed in Amman because this decision has caused great damage to the interests of Jordan Valley farmers and vegetable producers,' Mr. Autallah said.

'In addition, we know very little about the source of the products that come across the bridges and, for all we know, they could have originated in Israel,' he said.

Therefore, he said, the government must take speedy arrangements to tackle the situation, specially as the prime minister himself is a Jordan Valley farmer, who is well-informed about all these problems and the difficulties farmers face, and the 'injustice done to them especially in the absence of markets for their products'. The absence of such markets caused many farmers to abandon their lands with the result that their debts have been accumulating, he said.

Referring to the Jordan Electricity Company of Amman, Mr. Autallah said the company was established more than 60 years ago and despite the loans this company receives from the government and its agencies, and despite the company's expansion and pledges to extend its services to various parts of Amman, it has failed so far to implement plans which should have been carried out years ago. He said other electricity companies which have been established in other regions of Jordan have carried out many projects and extended services to various villages, and in addition the Jordan Electricity Authority has carried out electrification projects to remote regions in the Jordan Valley and Wadi Araba. But, he said, the Amman company has failed to supply villages in Amman Governorate with electric power.

'I was among those who urged the company to extend electricity to these villages and referred this issue to parliament and to former Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat who issued orders to the company to carry out its pledges and supply villages around Amman with electricity. But only part of these villages have received electricity so far,' Mr. Autallah said.

'The Jordan Electricity Company of Amman has of late shown interest only in making profits and not in carrying out projects and it constantly complains of budget deficits that as it claims prevent it from honouring its commitments,' the deputy charged.

He said the government has supplied the company with loans to help it carry out its projects and despite this, the company continues to charge municipalities and village councils high charges for supplying power to their regions which caused these councils to fall in heavy debt.

'For these reasons and because the company has failed to fulfil its duties and due to constant public complaints against the blunders and exorbitant bills it charges the subscribers I call on the government to nationalise the Jordan Electricity Company and place its operations under the direct supervision of the Jordan Electricity Authority,' Mr. Autallah said.

Referring to the status of certain districts which still lack municipalities to run their affairs, he said that he noticed through his visits to his own constituency that village councils there have met all the conditions that allow them to be transformed into municipalities, in terms of the number of population and in view of the increasing demand for services. He called on the government to transform the village councils at Umm Al Basatin, Al Rawda, Hisban and Jarine into municipalities.

Mr. Autallah called on the government to honour a commitment by the previous government to transform Madaba from a district into a governorate and to separate it administratively from Amman, 'which has so many services and many issues to take care of.'

Also, he said, Madaba District has been enlarged and its population increased extensively and its commercial, agricultural and business sectors expanded, warranting such a decision.

Jalal Al Gallab

Parliament member Sheikh Jalal Al Gallab, (representing the Bani Hassan tribe in the Zarqa-Mafrq-Jerash area) described the government statement as conforming to His Majesty King Hussein's directives which consider man as the main element of progress and prosperity.

He called for supporting the Jordanian Armed Forces and providing them with all the required weapons to defend the country.

He also supported the government's pledge to recover Arab solidarity and cited Jordanian-Palestinian solidarity as the first step towards the unification of Arab ranks. Sheikh Al Gallab praised Jordan's role in support of Iraq which he said defends the honour of the Arab Nation on its eastern front.

He also praised the King's move in restoring ties with Egypt and recalled the King Hussein's words that this 'route should not be the alternative for the route through Palestine', referring to the recently inaugurated land-sea link between Aqaba and Nuweib in Sinai.

Sheikh Al Gallab called on Mr. Rifai's government to pay more attention to rural areas in order to stem migration to urban areas. He said this could be achieved by supporting the agricultural sector, by providing more pasture land and

by extending loans to livestock farmers.

He also called for a solution to the problems related to the agricultural products from the West Bank and said that most of these products entering Jordan as West Bank products are in fact Israeli produce and reflect negatively on the national economy.

Sheikh Al Gallab called for the nationalisation of the Jordan Electricity Company, describing it as 'the only profit-making company which is not interested in national development.'

On education, Sheikh Al Gallab said that the government should review its policy and should also impose strict regulations governing compulsory education. Sheikh Al Gallab also called for a more even distribution of qualified teachers and said that teachers with a high school education or community college education are posted in the countryside while university graduates are posted in the cities.

Referring to health services, Sheikh Al Gallab called for more health and medical centres to be established in his constituency.

He concluded by voicing his support for the government.

Mohammad Thwaib

Deputy Mohammad Ahmad Salem Thwaib (Bethlehem) started his speech by praying to God that 'He may protect His Majesty

King Hussein, who has devoted himself to building Jordan and achieving the objectives of the Arab Nation in not forsaking an iota of soil of West Bank, Gaza and Golan territory, nor a small stone of our mosques and churches, no matter how long it takes or whatever it costs' to restore the land.

Mr. Thwaib praised the principles upon which Mr. Rifai's government based its policy statement and pledged his full cooperation to the government.

He said that it is the Lower House of Parliament's right to know about governmental measures to supporting the steadfastness of the people living under Israeli occupation and called for supplying the House with all financial statements and measures aimed at enhancing this support. 'The participation of the House in this dangerous issue will definitely improve facilitating services to our people and homeland under occupation and put things on the right track,' he said.

Mr. Thwaib also urged the government to reconsider restrictions on the travel of West Bankers into the East Bank which limit their stay there to one month.

Deputy Thwaib stressed the need for monitoring educational trends in the Kingdom, saying that the agricultural sector was in particular need of experts to help it overcome its problems. He noted that the number of students in the

West Bank is decreasing because of the lack of financial support, saying that some of these students are starting to seek employment in Israeli industries instead. 'I therefore urge the government to come up with a comprehensive development plan for the West Bank, particularly emphasising the education sector where new schools would be established and the standard of living for teachers appointed after 1967 improved', Mr. Thwaib said.

'As for the health sector, the closure of the Hospice Hospital, as well as the rising cost of medical treatment in the King Hussein Hospital in Bethlehem, necessitate more efforts to help bridge the gap in this important field,' he continued.

Mr. Thwaib also called for restoring Arab solidarity, saying that Arabs should be made to understand the problems and difficulties Jordan is facing in carrying out its obligations.

'Finally', Mr. Thwaib said in his speech, 'I commend the government for its pledges to balance the roles of the private and public sectors, to preserve the independence of the judiciary, to stress the role of the individual and his freedoms and to amend administrative laws and procedures.'

Deputy Thwaib gave his vote of confidence in the government, hoping its principles will be translated into real and meaningful actions.

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## McEnroe claims WCT title

ATLANTA (R) — John McEnroe won his fifth tournament of the year Sunday when he overcame a surprisingly strong challenge to beat fellow New Yorker Paul Annacone 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-5), 6-2 in the final of the WCT Atlanta Championships.

McEnroe earned \$60,000 of the \$375,000 prize to push his 1985 prize money total to \$437,490.

"I'd say that I was better as the match wore on," McEnroe said after the two-hour and 11-minute match. "I got in a groove and felt comfortable regardless of what he did. He caught me a little off guard last time."

In their previous meeting, two weeks ago in Chicago, Annacone won the first set of a quarterfinal match 6-4, but then lost the next two sets 6-4, 6-1.

Sunday, after the first final of his one-year professional career.

Annacone earned \$30,000 as the singles runnerup. He also collected \$9,000 after he and Christo van Rensburg of South Africa won the doubles final, beating Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia and Steve Denton of the U.S. 6-4, 6-3.

Annacone, a surprise quarterfinalist at Wimbledon last year, played well but was inconsistent during much of the match.

"I played okay," he said. "But I played a bad third set and I served bad in the tiebreakers. That's why he is where he is. He plays the best points the best. With a little more

experience and confidence I would have played the big points better. Hopefully it's just a start."

Annacone broke McEnroe's serve to take a 3-1 lead in the first set. But McEnroe broke back and they held serve to force the first tiebreaker.

McEnroe also took control in the second tiebreaker, thanks in part to a questionable call, and carried that momentum into the third set.

"In a tiebreaker a couple of points can turn the whole thing around, so you've got to remember you're never really out of it," McEnroe said. "But if you get up a couple of points you start to feel like you're in the driver's seat, so there's a constant change in your frame of mind. Basically, you don't make mistakes and make the other guy hit great shots."

## Peru stuns Brazil

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil shocked their fans Sunday when they went down 1-0 (halftime 0-0) to Peru in a World Cup warm-up match which showed their weakness without stars now playing in Italy.

Peru notched their third victory against Brazil in 25 games after striker Uribe, who came on as a substitute, pounced on a loose ball in front of the Brazilian goal and drove home in the 66th minute.

Brazil started well, apparently determined to erase the memory of their unconvincing 2-1 victory over Colombia on Thursday, and forced Peru onto the defensive during most of the first half.

But after Mario Sergio came on for Eder on the left wing in the second half the steam went out of the Brazilian attack and their midfield looked increasingly suspect.

Eder is one of the few stars from Brazil's 1982 World Cup cam-

paign selected for this year's qualifiers. Master players Zico, Junior, Cerezo and Socrates, who helped Brazil reach the semi-finals in Spain, are tied to contracts in Italy.

Zico, who arrived Sunday from Italy to watch the match, told Brazilian national coach Evaristo Macedo that he and other players with Italian clubs would only be able to join the squad after May 20 when the Italian season ends.

At the end of the match the 60,000 crowd booed the home team for a performance which cast doubt on the local assumption that Brazil are a certainty for Mexico. Their first qualifying match is an away game against Bolivia on June 2.

Brazil failed to play with cohesion and could be grateful the scoreline was not wider after Peru missed three scoring opportunities presented by defensive lapses.

## UEFA fines Real Madrid

BERNE (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) has fined Spanish club Real Madrid 30,000 Swiss francs (\$11,400) because of incidents at last Wednesday's UEFA Cup semifinal second leg home tie against Internazionale Milan.

Rene Eberle, spokesman for UEFA's disciplinary committee, told Reuters Monday the fine was levied because several smoke bombs were thrown before the match, and two more along with various missiles were thrown on to the field during the match.

Real won 3-0 to go through 3-2 on aggregate, with the first leg of the two-leg final scheduled to be played away against Hungary's Videoton, on May 8.

UEFA's disciplinary committee, which met in Zurich Sunday in an extraordinary session, rejected a protest by Inter Milan, who had complained that a missile thrown from the crowd in the 29th minute floored their World Cup defender Giuseppe Bergomi, who had to be substituted.

Inter, who had asked for the result to be annulled, said they will make a formal appeal before the midnight Wednesday deadline, in which case UEFA's appeal board will convene on Friday.

Eberle added that details of penalties imposed on a few other

clubs would be released later Monday.

Meanwhile Internazionale confirmed Monday they will appeal before this Wednesday against a UEFA decision not to order a replay of their UEFA Cup semifinal second leg tie against Real Madrid.

## Arab police soccer starts in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The second Arab Police Soccer Championship starts here Tuesday under the supervision of the Arab Sport Union. Heads of the participating delegations held a meeting Monday during which the participating teams were divided into two groups: the first comprising Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia while the second comprising Iraq, Palestine and Qatar. During the meeting it was decided that the opening match will be between Iraq and Qatar while Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine and Qatar will meet on Wednesday and Kuwait, Palestine and Iraq will meet on Thursday.

## Western European soccer nations face severe test

LONDON (R) — France, West Germany and England, the powerhouses of western European soccer, face severe tests of their new-found confidence when they undertake perilous World Cup qualifying trips to the Eastern bloc this week.

In Europe only Italy, the holders, and Hungary have already qualified for the Mexico finals, but European Champions France and 1974 World Cup winners West Germany will be almost there if they beat Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia respectively.

France, seen as the team of the 1980s after last June's European triumph, faltered slightly on their last visit to the Balkans, drawing 0-0 with Yugoslavia.

The Group Four leaders beat Bulgaria 1-0 in Paris but Bulgaria, after a recent 1-0 win over East Germany, will fancy their chances on Thursday of beating a French side robbed of the talents of mid-

fielder Alain Giresse. Giresse was injured in Bordeaux's 0-0 weekend draw with Racing Club which kept the Girondins well clear at the top of the French league.

West Germany, unbeaten in Group Two, will Tuesday tackle a Czechoslovak side who realise that another poor result like last week's 0-0 draw with Malta will end their Mexico dreams.

West Germany have won five of the last six games under new manager Franz Beckenbauer and Czechoslovakia will have to keep a close eye on a forward line of the stature of Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Klaus Allofs, Pierre Littbarski and Rudi Voeller.

England, who have surprised all but their most fervent supporters by leading Group Three with 14 goals in three games, will be wit-

hout one of their main striking weapons, Mark Hateley, against Romania.

Hateley, out with an ankle injury, will probably be replaced by another Italian exile, Trevor Francis, a move which should not reduce England's chances of beating a disappointing Romania.

Another classy western European side, Belgium, currently leading Group One, will want to put their last visit to the Eastern bloc behind them when they play Poland on Wednesday.

The Belgians were apparently cruising towards the finals when they were beaten 2-1 — on merit — by Albania last year.

The Wales-Spain clash in Wrexham could hinge on injuries to two of Europe's most exciting young strikers.

## Lewis overcomes bad start to win 100m

WALNUT, California (R) — Carl Lewis, in his first outdoor appearance in Southern California since last Summer's Olympics, won the men's 100-metre dash in a wind-aided time of 9.90 seconds Sunday at the 27th annual Mount San Antonio College relays.

Lewis' time was 3/100th of a second under the world record of 9.93 set by American compatriot Calvin Smith. But it was aided by a wind of 2.5 metres per second. In order for a time to be considered a world record the wind cannot be over 2.0 metres per second.

What made Lewis' time even more remarkable was the way he won — coming from last place after a horrible start.

The 23-year-old Lewis may have been playing it conservatively at the start, however, since he false-started the first time the runners lined up.

Lewis' time is the third best wind-aided mark in history. William Snoddy of the U.S. ran a 9.7 100-metres in 1978 and James

Sanford ran a wind-aided time of 9.88 in 1980.

"I feel faster and stronger this year," said Lewis, who won four gold medals in last year's Olympics. "Everything didn't end with the Olympics. If there wasn't a strong wind I think I would have run a 9.93. This just proves I can do it."

Although Smith's 100-metre world record was set at a high altitude in Colorado Springs, Lewis has repeatedly said he would like to break the record at a site where he is not assisted by thin air.

The women's events were also highlighted by the 100-metre dash, which was won by Jamaican Merlene Ottey Page, who set a Commonwealth record of 10.92 seconds.

Ottey Page's time made her the fourth fastest woman in history. Only world-record-holder Evelyn Ashford of the United States and East Germany's Marlies Ghor and Marita Koch have faster times.

The 24-year-old Jamaican, who

was assisted by a legal wind of one metre per second, broke the previous Commonwealth record of 11.03 set by Angela Taylor of Canada in 1982.

Other highlights in the final day of the four-day event included American former world record holder Tom Petranoff's winning throw in the javelin of 90.16 metres.

## National regains Egyptian league title

CAIRO (R) — National club has regained the Egyptian first division soccer title it lost last year to arch-rival Zamalek, who will end the season as runner-up.

National, heading the table with 33 points from 19 matches, did not play Sunday but Zamalek, playing its penultimate game of the season, managed only a 2-2 draw away to Al-Minya.

The result left Zamalek with 30 points from 21 matches and unable to match the points total of National, which it plays in its final game on May 26.

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# Mitterrand will not resign if right wins General Assembly polls

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand has moved to cut short speculation about his political future by saying he will not resign if the opposition wins next year's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Mitterrand, speaking in a television interview Sunday night, abandoned his usual tactic of keeping his opponents guessing and for the first time indicated he would complete his seven-year term whatever happened.

The increasing likelihood that the conservative opposition will win a majority in next year's National Assembly elections has led to intense debate in France over whether "cohabitation" is possible between a left-wing president and a right-wing parliament.

Commentators said Mr. Mitterrand decided to speak out to put an end to a debate which was beginning to undermine his authority.

"The institutions of the republic are made so that the French can live together," he said.

He said there was no way the Assembly could censure the president under the constitution of the Fifth Republic and added:

"All those with large appetites who are rushing towards what they consider to be a piece of cake — I tell them the answer is no."

Commentators said his remarks were aimed primarily at former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who has caused havoc in the opposition by arguing that "cohabitation" with Mr. Mitterrand is impossible.

Mr. Barre argues that if a head of state loses the confidence of voters who take away his governing majority, he should draw the obvious conclusions and resign.

The former premier, well ahead of his rivals in the opinion polls, makes little secret of the fact that he has his sights set on the presidential election, due in theory in 1988.

Other opposition leaders, including Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, believe the opposition must be prepared to "cohabit" with Mr. Mitterrand in 1986 but should insist on full control of policy.

Mr. Giscard is taking the same position as in 1978, when he announced he would stay on as president should the left-wing opposition win the parliamentary elections.

Since 1981 Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard have buried their differences and are agreed that winning next year's parliamentary elections on a joint platform should be the opposition's top priority.

They say the opposition parties cannot ask the voters for their support and then refuse to form a government if they win.

Mr. Barre, remaining deaf to his rivals' appeals to close ranks, has said he will refuse to support any government formed under Mr. Mitterrand.

Support for Mr. Barre and his ideas is spreading among the ranks of the UDF, a loose federation of centre-right parties founded by Mr. Giscard when he was president and now nominally headed by Jean Lecanuet.

This weekend centrist elder statesman and former Prime Minister Edgar Faure became the latest figure to declare his support for Mr. Barre as a presidential

candidate.

Political commentators say Mr. Mitterrand is likely to exploit the opposition's divisions in the run-up to the elections. While refusing to quit as president, he has been careful to avoid any suggestion that he would be content to be a figurehead or caretaker head of state.

In the interview Sunday he said he would not "remain inert" in the face of an opposition victory. This was seen as a reminder that even if he loses control of the National Assembly, the constitution still gives him extensive powers.

The presidential regime of the Fifth Republic, designed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, allows the head of state to pick his own prime minister and dissolve the National Assembly at any time.

Some opposition figures fear that by agreeing to share power for the last two years of his term, Mr. Mitterrand might be planning to outsmart the opposition by drawing them into a trap.

A group of Mr. Barre supporters in the UDF, disowning their leaders, have argued that any government appointed by Mr. Mitterrand would be "condemned to waver between compromise and impotence."

Their fear is that Mr. Mitterrand, a master of political intrigue, will be prepared to "cohabit" just long enough to allow the opposition to discredit itself.

Under this scenario he would be able to pick the right moment to dissolve the assembly in 1987 or 1988 and allow the Socialists to sweep back into power after a spell in opposition.

Mr. Mitterrand would himself stand aside in favour of a fresh leftwing presidential candidate, such as his present Prime Minister, Laurent Fabius.



**ROBBED!** — The Wells Fargo truck found abandoned Monday under the Brooklyn Bridge after one of the biggest robberies in history. Police said four men robbed the New York City garage of Wells Fargo of as much as \$50 million — see story below (AP wirephoto)

## Nixon, Kissinger urge Reagan to stand firm on Bitburg visit

WASHINGTON (R) — Former President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have urged President Reagan to stand firm in his decision to visit a German war cemetery, the Washington Post said Monday.

The Post, quoting informed administration sources, said Mr. Nixon urged Mr. Reagan privately last week not to back down from his plan to lay a wreath at the Bitburg cemetery in West Germany despite the "substantial domestic political damage" the controversy had caused.

The report said White House aides solicited the opinion of Mr. Nixon, who in 1974 became the first president in U.S. history to resign after his presidency was discredited by the Watergate scandal.

It also said former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger agreed with Mr. Reagan's refusal to bow to pressure from Congress, Jewish groups and war veterans to cancel the May 5 visit.

The protests were caused by the presence among the graves of some 2,000 German war dead of 49 of Hitler's elite Waffen SS troops.

A White House spokesman refused to comment on the report or say whether Mr. Nixon telephoned or saw Mr. Reagan last week.

The administration has meanwhile showed no sign of backing down. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said in a television interview Sunday the visit would go ahead regardless of the public furor.

But Mr. Regan said the president was deeply troubled by the uproar the visit has caused. "The man himself is hurt that this has happened," Mr. Regan said.

### Kohl resists pleas

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who asked Mr. Reagan to visit Bitburg during his five-day West German trip, has also resisted pleas — both domestic and U.S. — to find an alternative site to commemorate U.S.-German reconciliation on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

"I will not give up the idea. I suggested it. I stick to it," Mr. Kohl was quoted as saying in an interview with Time magazine.

"My objective was reconciliation over the graves of the past," Mr. Kohl said.

"If we don't go to Bitburg, if we don't do what we jointly planned, we will deeply offend the feelings of our people," Mr. Kohl told the news magazine.

"In these days and hours I have suffered as I have rarely suffered before in my life. Ronald Reagan is a friend. He is a man for whom I would like to do only good," Mr. Kohl said to Time.

Insisting that the ceremony would pay tribute to the 30-year U.S.-West German alliance, he said in the interview: "This has nothing to do with a glorification of the Nazis."

Mr. Kohl said he hoped the current controversy would not damage U.S.-German relations on a government or personal basis. If it did "then we would have to ask ourselves whether or not we have been building on sand these past decades," Mr. Kohl was quoted as saying.

He acknowledged, however, that he could not think of another time when relations had been so severely tested.

## Zhao says China must stimulate domestic competition

PEKING (R) — China must develop a competitive domestic economy if it is to progress, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said in a speech published Monday.

"In the past we talked a great deal about the open door to the outside world, but we did not talk enough about opening doors domestically," the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily quoted Mr. Zhao as saying.

He said cities and provinces must break down internal trade barriers to encourage competition and movement of goods.

"We should open doors to other provinces, cities and regions. We can only have competition when these doors are opened, and only then can we make progress and develop."

Mr. Zhao said cities should be more closely integrated with the surrounding countryside and markets for more goods should be established.

Under the reforms of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, China is gradually moving from a centrally-planned economy to a system that allows supply and demand to play a greater role in determining prices and production.

By September 1988 the process will have gradually been extended to the first year of secondary education.

Church and government have been involved in a bitter dispute over the future running of the schools for several months since the government decided that education in church schools should be free in line with that in state schools.

The church has argued it cannot afford to finance the schools which would this year cost 1.76 million Maltese lire (\$3.52 million) to maintain.

Under the terms of the agreement the church will be allowed to collect money to foster its educational activities.

A joint commission will decide what contribution the church should make towards its schools in addition to government financing. Catholic schools will retain their identity and their teaching as well as the autonomy of organisation while general regulations in state education laws will be observed, the agreement said.

## Peking bans photographing protesters

PEKING (AP) — Rural protesters at Peking City Hall swelled to more than 100 Monday to press their demands for housing permits in the Chinese capital, and police banned reporters from photographing the peaceful sit-in, now in its second week.

"You cannot take pictures, that is a new public security directive," said one green-uniformed officer guarding the City Hall compound gate. Asked for his name, the officer said, "that is of no use to you. Now move on."

A dozen police patrolled the entrance to the fenced compound, which also houses municipal branches of the Communist Party, Communist Youth League and Women's Federation.

Officers forcibly evicted the foreign press from the compound, Saturday and photographed protesters talking to reporters in an apparent attempt to intimidate them.

The protesters are demanding permanent resettlement in Peking, where their relatives reside

and life is easier.

About 500 demonstrators initially occupied the City Hall front steps, but the number dwindled to less than 100 by the weekend. The large brown water urn was placed at the top of the steps Monday, but it was unclear whether municipal authorities supplied it or the protesters brought it themselves.

Police have made no attempt to disband the protest. Peaceful demonstration theoretically is guaranteed by article 35 of the constitution, though such gatherings are not encouraged.

Knots of bystanders flanked the compound discussing the demonstrators, who could be seen squatting on the steps shading themselves with umbrellas.

"They cannot come back permanently because there are too many people in Peking already," one middle-aged man said. An acute housing shortage plagues the capital's population of 9.3 million.

Others suggested the government was reluctant to grant the

## 3 more blacks die in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — More than 17,000 black miners were transported home Monday following the mass dismissal of striking employees at gold mines south-west of Johannesburg.

In the latest violence reported from eastern Cape province, a black policeman was strangled and his body set alight at Motherwell township Sunday, police said.

They said that near Grahamstown an 18-year-old black was found dead after police used shotguns against protesters who stoned a local councillor's home.

A black woman died near Fort Beaufort after demonstrators clashed with police who used tear gas but a police spokesman said the cause of her death was unknown.

At Vaal Reefs, one of the two gold mines where the mass dismissals took place at the weekend, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) accused police of using tear gas against workers refusing to leave hosts.

The Anglo American Corporation, which owns Vaal Reefs, has said that most of more than 14,000 workers dismissed at the mining complex, the world's largest, had already left.

Vaal Reefs and the neighbouring Hartbeesfontein Mine owned by the Anglovaal Company have been hit by two months of unofficial strikes involving pay disputes and job practices.

A spokesman for Anglovaal said 3,000 men were being dismissed from Hartbeesfontein but that the remaining 13,800 workers had maintained normal production.

Anglo American officials said tear gas might have been used against the Vaal Reefs miners but they could not confirm the union allegation.

Apart from a pay dispute, workers had complained about being forced to do blasting jobs that by law were officially reserved for whites, the union said.

NUM President Cyril Ramaphosa said NUM leaders would meet privately before talks with Anglo American managers.

## Gunmen rob \$50m from Wells Fargo

NEW YORK (AP) — Four armed men overpowered Wells Fargo employees at the company's terminal early Monday and fled in an armoured truck with almost \$50 million in one of the largest robberies in history, police said.

The four men, armed with handguns, stole the truck from the company's garage in lower Manhattan at 1:45 a.m. (0045 GMT), said police spokesman Sgt. Ed Leschack.

"It's the largest (robbery) that I've ever heard of," Leschack said. The men, described as between 40 to 45 years old, ordered the four employees at gunpoint to open a vault where the money was held, then handcuffed the men to a

hand truck and loaded the cash onto the van, according to Chief Robert Johnston, chief of operations for the Police Department.

The employees "were told they weren't going to be hurt" if they cooperated, Johnston said.

Johnston said the four employees arrived at the garage at 1:50 a.m., and found no guards on duty. In accordance with standard operating procedure, they made a search of the building, then went to open the vault.

At that point, the four men jumped them and ordered them to open it, Johnston said.

He said there were no armed guards on duty when the four Wells Fargo employees arrived at

the garage. He didn't know why they were not there, he said, adding he believed they usually were.

When police responded to a call shortly after 1:50 a.m., they found the vault open and the four employees handcuffed to the hand truck, Johnston said.

The four men had been in the garage a total of about 20 to 30 minutes, he said, and had apparently been waiting for the employees to arrive.

Asked about the amount of cash stolen, Johnston said "we don't know. They (Wells Fargo) don't know." The report of \$25 million to \$50 million, he said, was an estimate.

Johnston said the age of the four robbers, described as between 40 and 45, was significant because it indicated they were obviously professionals, not amateurs.

Wells Fargo, which transports money for clients, stores cash in the trucks over the weekend until the banks open on Monday, he said.

## Vatican, Malta settle school row

VALLETTA (R) — Tuition in secondary schools run by the Catholic Church in Malta will be free of charge by September 1988 under an agreement signed on Saturday between Maltese and Vatican delegations in Rome, the Maltese government has announced.

The text of the agreement released Sunday night said the process of making tuition free will start next September when education for children in the final four years of school will become free.

By September 1988 the process will have gradually been extended to the first year of secondary education.

Church and government have been involved in a bitter dispute over the future running of the schools for several months since the government decided that education in church schools should be free in line with that in state schools.

The church has argued it cannot afford to finance the schools which would this year cost 1.76 million Maltese lire (\$3.52 million) to maintain.

Under the terms of the agreement the church will be allowed to collect money to foster its educational activities.

A joint commission will decide what contribution the church should make towards its schools in addition to government financing. Catholic schools will retain their identity and their teaching as well as the autonomy of organisation while general regulations in state education laws will be observed, the agreement said.

## U.N. sponsored Afghan talks to reopen in June

ISLAMABAD (R) — The United Nations is likely to reopen its three-year search for peace in Afghanistan in June with a new round of Geneva talks involving Islamabad and Kabul, diplomats said Monday.

The talks, in which Under-Secretary General Diego Cordovez acts as the link between representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan, were put off in February because of general elections here.

Mr. Cordovez, who plays a key role since Pakistan refuses to meet Afghanistan directly, is due to visit Islamabad and Kabul in mid-May to prepare for resumed talks, the diplomats said.

The U.N. General Assembly has repeatedly called for the removal from Afghanistan all foreign forces — meaning Soviet troops sent to the country in December 1979. Mr. Cordovez began the

so-called "proximity talks" in 1982 to find a formula acceptable to all sides.

The talks bogged down after appearing close to agreement in 1983. Western envoys in Islamabad said they saw little hope of a breakthrough so soon after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power.

Moscow, which has about 115,000 troops in Afghanistan, has stressed tough tactics rather than diplomacy against the resistance over the past year.

The envoys, who asked not to be named, also said Moscow was unlikely to make any concessions before it sees the effect of a reported boost in U.S. and Arab aid to the guerrillas.

Afghanistan criticised Pakistan for postponing the talks in February, accusing it of not being interested in resuming them.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AKJ83 ♥32 ○K98 ♣KJ2

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠72 ♥103 ○872 ♠AK953

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AKQ63 ♥854 ○K32 ♠J6

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

What action do you take?

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AKQ63 ♥K32 ○854 ♠J6

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠K75 ♥A85 ○32 ♠AKJ98

Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠K7652 ♥A98 ○83 ♠AJ3

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

## Some Vietnamese still remember 'good old days'

By Jose Katigbak  
Reuters

HO CHI MINH CITY — At 7:53 a.m. on April 30, 1975, when the last American Marines escaped by helicopter out to sea, Vietnam was free of all foreign soldiers for the first time since French troops colonised it in 1858.

The Communists had triumphed. The drawn out war between the North and the South was over. The two sides passed over the threshold of national reunification.

Ironically, as authorities celebrate the 10th anniversary of the war's end, the thoughts of many people in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, have turned to "the good old days."

For them those days date back to 1965 with the despatch to Danang of the first U.S. Marine combat units. With America's direct

involvement in the war came a rapid infusion of goods and money which turned Saigon into a paragon of capitalism.

The nostalgia for the American period is felt especially by those who benefited economically from it and who now loiter on the streets jobless.

For the United States, April 30 is a painful reminder of the first war it lost. For many Vietnamese in the South it is a reminder of the lost free-wheeling days of old when opportunities abounded for the ambitious, the strong, the daring.

"Good times and money in the midst of war and suffering. Even now I still can't believe it," said a former official of the South Vietnamese government.

In the weeks leading up to the anniversary celebrations, the Hanoi government allowed scores of foreign journalists into the coun-

try.

In the words of one official they are here to witness a new Vietnam "filled with singing and smiling people everywhere" and where "the new life is hundreds of times better than the old."

But the smiles are few and the better life is not readily evident.

People say they are hungry. Those that have no jobs, and there are many of them, claim they survive only on the proceeds of gift parcels sent to them by relatives abroad.

Residents said that city authorities rounded up all beggars and Americans, children of American soldiers and their Vietnamese girlfriends, before the journalists arrived.

They also repainted buildings along important routes to give the city a better appearance for the photographers and television cameramen.

Old memories were triggered as

April 30 approached.

"When I saw the last helicopter fly from the roof of the U.S. embassy I went home and burned any papers linking me with the Americans," remembered one official of the former South Vietnamese government.

Thousands of Indians have taken up arms against the Sandinista government, which opponents have accused of displacing the minorities and failing to respect their culture.

Another remembered hearing the coded broadcasts over American forces radio signalling the immediate evacuation by helicopter of all remaining Americans and as many Vietnamese civilians as possible.

He said he knew the end had come and rummaged through his closet for any red, yellow and blue cloth he could find to hang outside his house. The colours represented the flag of the Viet Cong, the South Vietnamese Communist fighters.

Today the only flag in this country is the yellow-starred, red flag of Vietnam.

## COLUMN

### Journalist shouts his way out of kidnap

BEIRUT (R) — A French television journalist saved himself from being kidnapped in Beirut, by shouting until help arrived.

Five gunmen in a Range Rover chased Norbert Balit, 37, of the TF-1 Network, in his car through west Beirut streets until he reached a dead end. The "Museum" Crossing to Christian east Beirut, where he thought he would reach safely, was closed. Three armed men jumped from their vehicle and forced Balit out of his Renault.

"Straight away I started shouting. 'I am a French journalist. I am French journalist. Let me show you my paper's... I made a lot of noise.' Balit told Reuters. "They pushed and pushed. I was practically in the Range Rover when a Lebanese army sergeant and a French ceasefire observer heard my screams and suddenly appeared to save me." His attackers moved away and, instead of him, stole his car.

### Australian baby, man contract AIDS

BRISBANE (R) — A 16-month-old baby and a man have contracted the killer disease AIDS from contaminated blood here, Queensland State Health Minister Brian Austin said Monday.

An investigation was underway to track the source of the blood given to the two victims, Mr. Austin told a press conference. Four Queensland babies died last year after they received blood donated by an AIDS carrier, prompting a national outcry about the disease and the country's blood donors system.

AIDS, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, destroys the body's defences against infection. It can be transmitted by transfusions of contaminated blood and by sexual contact. Kits to test blood for the AIDS antibody are being distributed across the country and a national taskforce is coordinating attempts to combat the spread of the disease.